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Arafat in Iraq on peace mission

BAGHDAD, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived here Wednesday in what is reported to be an effort to mediate between Iraq and Iran to end their three-day war. The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Arafat as stating on arrival that he would have talks with the Iraqi leadership on "general developments in the Arab homeland."

Arafat maintains good relations with both Baghdad and Tehran. He was the first foreign leader to visit Tehran last year following the overthrow of the Shah and the triumphant return of Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Iranian revolutionary regime broke relations with Israel and installed a PLO representative in the former Israeli embassy in Tehran, in gratitude for Palestinian help extended to it during the fight against the monarchy.

It was not known how many days Arafat will stay in Baghdad but he was scheduled to continue to Tehran.

Arafat appealed to the warring countries Tuesday night to end bloodshed and settle their conflict peacefully. He told Iraqi and Iranian leaders that Israel was trying to exploit the fighting to encroach on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Arafat made the appeal immediately on flying to Beirut unexpectedly from Sofia where he addressed a world peace conference and held urgent talks with Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov. Arafat had travelled to Sofia from Tripoli, the Libyan Jamahuriyah, where he discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict. From Tunis Arab League Secretary-



Yasser Arafat

General Chedli Klibi telephoned several Arab governments, including that of Iraq, to discuss ways of ending the fighting between Iran and Iraq, the press agency "Tunis-Afrique-Presse" reported.

Also Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has appealed to Iran and Iraq to stop fighting and save their efforts for the "battle of honor" against Israel. The Libyan news agency JANA said Wednesday that Qaddafi had sent a cable to Iraqi and Iranian leaders urging a peaceful settlement of their undeclared war. The agency said the Libyan foreign ministry was holding urgent contacts with the Organization of Islamic Conference for "speedy mediation."

In Doha, Qatar urged Iraq and Iran to settle their differences peacefully to avert the possibility of superpower intervention in the Gulf. Information Minister Issa Ghanim al-Kawari issued the call after the Qatari cabinet discussed the continued fighting. Kawari said Muslim energies should be preserved for the struggle against the common enemy, Israel.

In Algiers, Foreign Minister Muhammad Benyahia discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war with the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors. In an official commentary Algeria said that the Algerian people, as all Arab and Muslim peoples, were watching the developments in the Gulf with growing concern.

In Cairo, Egypt said the continuing Iranian-Iraqi war could raise prospects of big power intervention and thus endanger the Gulf. The warning by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros B. Ghali was carried by the official Middle East News Agency in a dispatch from New York where he is attending the U.N. General Assembly debates.

"The situation arising from the current war between Iran and Iraq is a new threat to the Gulf region because it raises the possibility of big power intervention direct or indirect," Ghali said. He reiterated Egypt's call to both countries to stop their fighting and negotiate their differences.

North and South Yemen meanwhile have expressed support for Iraq, according to the Iraqi News Agency. The agency said North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, in a telephone conversation Tuesday with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, expressed full support for Iraq's defense of its sovereignty and of Arab dignity.

South Yemeni President Moh'd Ali Nasir affirmed that the Iraqi armed forces "enjoy an excellent position and are carrying out their duty with great courage and high efficiency," according to the agency.

United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mame Said Oteiba cut short a visit to Brazil because of the Iran-Iraq conflict and flew home, a Brazilian foreign ministry spokesman said.

In Vienna, the Secretariat of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries appealed to OPEC members Iran and Iraq to put a quick end to their war. "We make the strongest appeal for a cessation of hostilities and a speedy return to peace so that Iran and Iraq, both founding members of OPEC, may devote all their resources to the noble task of attending to the economic and social well-being of their peoples," it said in a statement.

A semi-official newspaper in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has warned the United States and the Soviet Union not to intervene in the war between Iraq and Iran. *Al-Jahad*, said the Gulf was living on a volcano and urged the superpowers not to cause a catastrophe. A newspaper in Kuwait, only 50 km (30 miles) from the fighting at the head of the Gulf, and others in Lebanon denounced Iran and called for Arab support for Iraq.

The Kuwaiti daily *Al-Siyassa* said "Of course the Arab world will realize that its role is to stand in solidarity with Iraq." The Arab nationalist *Ash-shaab* in Beirut said: "We are with Iraq in liberating Arab land usurped by force by the Shah's regime."



VISIT: The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David Jones, will arrive here Saturday on an official visit at the invitation of Chief of General Staff Gen. Muhammad Al-Hamad. The invitation was addressed to the U.S. general last Rajab (May-June), SPA said Wednesday.

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Iraq-Iran oil sites hammered

Iraqis capture 2 towns; Iran vows revenge

BAGHDAD, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Iraq and Iran hammered at each other's oil installations at the head of the Gulf Wednesday while invading Iraqi forces pushed forward on three fronts.

A major Japanese oil importing company reported Wednesday that Iraq had stopped oil shipments from its Gulf ports. The report was not confirmed by officials in Baghdad.

But, with Iraq's main oil terminals on Fao island and another oil port on the Shatt Al-Arab under attack by Iranian warships and the world's biggest refinery ablaze at Abadan on the Iranian side of the river, the threat to oil supplies to the non-Communist world was clear.

Also hit by an Iraqi air strike was a petrochemical complex being built by a Japanese consortium at Bandar Khomeini, east of Abadan. A consortium spokesman said that damage was slight. The plant is the biggest industrial project in Iran.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr vowed to defend Iran to the "last drop of blood" and told a news conference the United States and the Soviet Union had assured him they would stay neutral in the conflict.

Military communiques issued in Baghdad



Saddam Hussein

said that Iraqi troops had captured the towns of Qasr-e-Shirin, on the main Baghdad-Tehran highway, and Mehran, farther south. Iraqi officials quoted military reports as saying that their troops had occupied a 15-km (10-mile) wide belt of territory along a big stretch of the border area.

But there was no news from Baghdad of fighting in the key southern sector, where Iraqi troops Tuesday night surrounded Abadan and nearby Khorramshahr, Iraq's main port. Tehran reports said that the two cities were holding out against heavy pressure and were under attack by Iraqi MiGs.

Iranian planes also raided targets throughout Iraq. Informal sources in Baghdad said that 10 Indian building workers were killed in a raid on Basra, the main Iraqi port on the



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

Shatt al-Arab. A French company reported in Paris that a petroleum gas plant it was building at Basra was hit by rockets Wednesday. There were no casualties among the foreign work force.

It was just south of Basra that Iranian warships bombarded an oil port early Wednesday. Iraq said that its forces sank two frigates and seven gunboats in this engagement. Iraq also said that 21 Iranian aircraft had been shot down in raids on the Kirkuk oilfield area and Mosul in northern Iraq and sank nine Iranian navy vessels Wednesday.

The Kurdish-populated city of Irbil, 180 miles north of Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, also was raided by Iranian air force jets. About 13 civilians were wounded in the raid on oil installations and the airport of Kirkuk, the nerve center of Iraq's oil industry 120 miles northeast of Baghdad.

News about progress of the fighting was scarce from the Iranian side. One broadcast from Abadan radio monitored by the BBC said Iranian forces captured four Americans during a battle with Iraqi forces in Shalamshah area. The broadcast said the four

Americans, whose names were not given, were among many Iraqis captured by the Iranians in the Shalamshah battle.

The location of Shalamshah was not reported but the radio said the Iraqis lost 18 tanks.

The Iranian General staff, meanwhile said it was waging a war with the Iraqi Army was raging on all western fronts and in Shatt al-Arab.

The Iranian government suspended oil refining operation in Abadan, railway services to most of northern and western Iran from the capital and said it was rushing reinforcements to confront the invading Iraqis.

Bani-Sadr said the Iraqis might score initial success in the war but Iran will eventually emerge victorious.

Foreign embassies in Baghdad were Wednesday drawing up plans for the evacuation of their nationals. Already, 190 Americans have arrived in Kuwait.

In Washington, officials said Americans living in Iraq's embattled Basra oil refining region have been advised by their government to flee, and the State Department is preparing to order all official U.S. personnel and their dependents to leave Baghdad. Many of the foreigners who work in the Basra refinery complex began arriving in Kuwait Wednesday. There are 21 U.S. diplomatic officials living in Iraq, all of them attached to the American interest section that is part of the Belgian embassy in Baghdad.

Several hundred workers who crossed the border from Iraq during the night were staying in hotels throughout Kuwait city awaiting flights out of the Gulf. Up to 1,200 of the refugees came from a petrochemical complex at Zubair after it was bombed and several hundred others from further inside southern Iraq. With the tide of war apparently running in Iraq's favor Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Wednesday urged Iraqis to desert from the armed forces and to carry out economic sabotage with demonstrations and strikes.

Markets calm Gold steadies around \$713

LONDON, Sept. 24 (R) — Gold held steady around \$713 an ounce Wednesday in less active trading as financial markets took a calmer view of the Iraq-Iran conflict. Sterling and the dollar eased against other currencies, especially the West German mark, failing to hold gains made in the past two days.

Dealers said demand for gold in Zurich was much less than earlier this week, when the metal rose about \$40 and well past the \$700 for the first time in eight months. The gold price Wednesday was slightly below Tuesday's closing level of \$716 in Europe. The morning fixing price in London was \$711, but it later rose to \$713.

Silver was in demand, moving up to just above \$24 an ounce after opening at \$23.25. Strong Middle East buying interest was the main factor.

On spot oil markets, the price of crude remained steady but gasoline, used as diesel fuel rose \$10 for the second successive day to \$300 a ton. The threat to Gulf oil supplies has so far been outweighed by the present world glut.

The U.S. dollar was lower in Frankfurt at 1.8006 marks after 1.8146 marks yesterday but later recovered some ground. Dealers

said the dollar had suffered from profit taking after gains in the last two days caused by feelings that the U.S. was less dependent on Iraqi and Iranian oil than other industrialized countries.

The same considerations also pushed up sterling in the week but the pound was unable to sustain all the gains which took it to five year peaks. Wednesday sterling traded around \$2.4050 and 4.3385 marks. The Japanese yen was also firmer Wednesday on market hopes that the Iraq-Iran fighting might soon end. The yen had been among the currencies hardest hit by the Middle East hostilities because of Japan's dependence on Iraqi oil. The yen firmed in London to 216 to the dollar from its opening 217. On stock markets gold-mining shares were lower than Tuesday.

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	711.00
Paris	703.17
Frankfurt	711.86
Zurich	710.50
Hong Kong	Closed.

IDB directors approve new loans

By Ahmad Shaaban
JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — Approval for financing \$102.5 million of foreign trade operations for member countries capped the three-day meeting of the Council of Executive Directors of the Islamic Development Bank here Wednesday morning.

Bangladesh, the Comoro Island Republic, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and Turkey all will receive the funds.

Also approved at the 45th session meeting under IDB President Ahmad Muhammad Ali was technical assistance totaling \$5.93 million for Gambia and South Yemen. The bank as well agreed to share equity with the sum of \$24.528 million for projects in Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey and Niger.

Lease operations totaling \$19.5 million were approved for Pakistan and Guinea, and grants totaling \$1.1 million were approved for the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools, an off-shoot of the World Assembly of Muslim Youths in Riyadh, and to Muslims of Uganda.

The council also endorsed a plan to set up an Islamic Research and Training Institute in

Jeddah, a project to be supervised by the IDB's board of governors, who are also finance ministers in their home countries.

The funding grants and approvals Wednesday brought to \$1,475,617,000 the financing operations of the bank since it was established in 1975.

Specifically, the council provided for operations in:

- Bangladesh, with \$20 million for importing raw palm oil and cement from Malaysia, Turkey and Indonesia.
- The Comoro Republic, with \$2.5 million for importing refined oil.
- Gambia, with \$4 million for importing fertilizers from Morocco. Also set for Gambia is \$430,000 in technical assistance for preparing studies and tender documents for the Lamin Koto project, which involves the development of communications in the northern region. The money also will go toward developing a drinking water network in Banjul, the capital.
- Guinea Bissau, with \$2 million to import asphalt and cement. The bank also will share equity in the Cusere agro-industrial company with \$6.5 million. The project aims at establishing an agro-industrial complex, a soap factory and a rice factory. It will produce 350,000 tons of crude vegetable oil, 3,000 tons of soap, 6,000 tons of animal feed and 32,000 tons of refined oil for export. It is expected to create 305 jobs.
- Guinea, with \$10 million for importing refined oil from Libya, and another \$8 million for both leasing electric power generators for the cement factory there, as well as loading and transport equipment for Conakry port.
- Pakistan, with \$15 million for importing urea fertilizers from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar and Kuwait, and another \$11.5 million to the General Tire Company there to boost its annual capacity to 360,000 units. The loan is expected to help create 450 jobs.
- Somalia, with \$7 million for importing urea fertilizers from Saudi Arabia.
- Sudan, with \$17 million for importing jute products from Bangladesh.
- Turkey, with \$25 million for importing crude oil from Iraq, and another \$2.5 million for the Turkish Development Bank in set up an integrated plant for manufacturing plywood board and particles from forests where the plant will be built. That latter project should produce 6,100 cubic meters of plywood boards and 27,000 cubic meters of plywood particles.

The bank also will loan the Turkish Industrial Development Bank \$500,000 to invest in 18 tons annually the production capacity of the refined electrolytic copper plant.

- South Yemen, with \$5.93 million for a pe-cable water project in Aden, a project which should ease the shortage of drinking water and improve the capital's distribution network.
- Senegal, with \$3.93 million for sharing equity in the Kaolack Textile Company, with the funds expected to create 1,500 jobs.
- Indonesia, with \$9 million allocated for equity-sharing for the Andalan Cement Company in northern Sumatra with a plant geared to produce 68,000 tons of cement.
- Malaysia, with a credit of \$340,000 to the Development Bank there to build a plant for the transformation of coconut beans into cocoa butter and cocoa powder.
- Niger, with \$2.6 million to the Niger Development Bank for the implementation of small- and medium-scale agro-industrial projects.

Baghdad at night!

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Sept. 24 (AP) — Only a few lights flickered in the darkness of Baghdad early Wednesday morning as the people of this ancient capital tensely waited for new Iranian air attacks.

Automobiles crept through the blackness, flashing their headlights at intersections. The halls and guestrooms of the Mansour-Melia Hotel, the city's most luxurious, glowed by soft candlelight.

The hotel desk clerk, welcoming a newly arrived Western journalist, said the Iranian Phantom jets had struck near the hotel in their late-night raids Tuesday, attacks that eyewitnesses said proved costly for the Iranian air force.

"Several houses were destroyed by falling Iranian planes," the clerk said. The bellboy suggested that the new guest close his window before dawn. "That's when they came yesterday," he said.

The Iranian attacks led to the closing of Baghdad's international airports, forcing the most determined travelers to try to reach the Iraqi capital by road.

The 14-hour taxi ride from Amman, Jor-

dan, to Baghdad covers a desolate, rocky desert wasteland. At the Jordanian-Iraqi border, at a crossing point adjacent to an oil pipeline pumping station, trucks were backed up for more than a mile (1.6 kms), their drivers seeking to pass through suddenly tightened frontier security.

For the final 70 miles (113 km), beginning in Al Rimathi, all was blacked out, and Iraqi security forces had set up security checkpoints along the road. The taxi proceeded without lights.

The taxi driver, who makes the trip often, bearded for the heart of Baghdad, a city that sits on both banks of the Tigris river. There he met friends among other drivers, and they nonchalantly discussed the bombing raids. The Iraqi government is eager to have Western journalists in Baghdad to report its side of the war. "We need you," one told a reporter.

Asked whether the information ministry could be telephoned in the early hours, the official replied, "Of course, you can call the ministry. We're open 24 hours a day now. It's a war."

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Locations distributed

Night school budget approved

RIYADH, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwair approved Tuesday opening of secondary night schools and their budgetary allocations for the academic year 1980-81. There are 53 secondary night schools across the Kingdom.

Dr. Khuwair called on education directors to comply with the budget and the distribution of the academic and arts divisions and classes for night schools. The schools comprise 80 classes of first grade secondary, 71 academic second grade classes, 68 art second grade classes and 71 academic third grade classes.

In towns where there is more than one secondary night schools, the locations will depend on the density of population, provided that they are not all stationed in one area. They preferably will be in regular secondary schools with government buildings, he said.

The evening secondary schools also comply with the rule of admission for non-Saudi Arabians, as in regular secondary schools, which is 10 per cent of the total. Education directors will check on the evening schools technically and administratively. A class cannot be opened for less than 15 students, and existing classes with less than five students will be closed, Dr. Khuwair said.

In other educational developments, Dammam King Faisal University Board decided Tuesday to form a committee to draw administrative rules for non-Saudi Arabians, and set up a united cadre for contractees employed by the university.

The board also agreed to form a committee



Al-Khuwair

that will set internal rules for KFU's faculties and establish a translating and publishing center for the university. The board's meeting was presided over by Dr. Muhammad Turki Al-Turki, KFU under-secretary. The board has approved granting financial and kind prizes to outstanding students.

Meanwhile, the admission bureau of the University of Petroleum and Minerals of Dhahran called on holders of secondary schools leaving certificates, who have not sat on previous admission examinations, to apply for the present academic year.

The move is aimed at giving an opportunity for qualified students who were not able to attend the last examinations for various

reasons the university said. The last examinations were held during the summer in different parts of the Kingdom.

The UPM began its acquaintance program for newly admitted students. The students are introduced to faculties before joining an intensive English language program to improve their language. The English course is part of the university's curricula planned to help students for a better understanding of the scientific subjects.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Education called on teachers who participated in the English language teachers' training Tuesday to check with the General Administration for Teachers Training to finish the formalities of their travel to Britain under a two-year program. The 70 teachers have took part in the seventh session at the English Language Institute in Riyadh during the academic year 1979-80. Those who fail to appear in time will be punished according to the law, the ministry said.

prayer times

Thursday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.58	4.58	4.28
Ishraq	6.15	6.13	5.40
Dhuhr	12.19	12.21	11.50
Asr	3.42	3.26	3.14
Maghreb	6.17	6.18	5.47
Isha	7.47	7.48	7.17

WEATHER

Temperatures will generally start a gradual drop in the north-western region while in the central and northern regions, they are expected to rise slightly.

Cumulus clouds will gather in the south-western region.

Winds will be southerly in the central and northern regions, and north-westerly in other areas. They may become active in the north-western region, causing sand haze.

Seas will be moderate to medium. Wednesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	42	25
Jeddah	37	23
Riyadh	37	23
Dhahran	37	23
Medina	40	24
Taif	33	19
Jizan	37	21
Qasim	39	19
Hail	37	15
Tabouk	36	19
Bisha	34	14
Abha	26	12



(CNA photo)
VISITOR: Anwar Jamoon, director of the Western Region of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Taipei for a nine-day visit earlier in Sept.

Singapore plans local trade visit

SINGAPORE, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Trade Minister Goh Chok Tong plans next month to visit Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman, an informed source said here Wednesday.

Goh said that a trade agreement was due to be signed with Iraq as the first planned government-to-government deal with oil producing nations.

Saudi Arabia is Singapore's top crude supplier, shipments last year being valued at \$1.857 million. Kuwait sold Singapore \$762 million worth and Iraq \$619 million worth. Singapore has meanwhile been selling refined products to Oman.

Maldives receives Islamic Bank loan

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank will give the Maldives Republic \$3 million to import refined petroleum, according to an agreement signed here Monday between IDB President Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali and Ali Omar the head of the Maldives delegation to the Bank.

After the agreement was signed, Dr. Ali renewed the bank's readiness always to contribute in the Maldives' development.

Pakistan official visits compatriots

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — Pakistanis working in the Kingdom have shown keen interest in buying houses in the Faisal Town being built in the suburbs of Lahore.

The township, named after the late King Faisal, is offering 352 villas for sale to overseas Pakistanis.

In this connection, the Chairman of Pakistan's House Building Finance Corporation visited the Kingdom to meet the Pakistanis working here. He held a meeting at Jeddah and Medina.

By 134% Saudi Telephone says

Working telephones increase

RIYADH, Sept. 24 — Saudi Telephone has announced a number of major achievements in its performance report for the two-month period of Shaban and Ramadan, 1400 (July 14 — August 11).

During the two-month period, the number of working telephones increased by 12,600, bringing the Kingdom-wide total to almost 296,000 working telephones. This represents an increase of 134 per cent since the beginning of the telephone expansion program, Saudi telephone reported.

The increase in telephones and wires was matched in the two months by an increase in the installed capacity of the entire telephone system. A total of 17 different exchange cutovers took place, adding more 20,000 lines to the Kingdom's network.

Complementing the increase in national telephone lines, the international trunk network pushed ahead in Shaban and Ramadan. Thirty-eight new international trunks became available to serve the citizens, bringing the total of international circuits to 1,027. The additional circuits connected with France, Italy, the U.K., Switzerland, Egypt, Jordan, Scandinavia, Canada, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and the Sudan. At the same time the national trunk network improved dramatically: there was an increase of over 5,800 national circuits, bringing the national trunk total to more than 48,000 circuits.

During the two months, 78 coin telephone installations were completed in the Kingdom, with the result that there are now more than 1,300 coin telephones in service. These coin telephones are in use in 30 different towns and cities.

Saudi Telephone's staff achieved a number of breakthroughs in the area of telephone repair. Record reports helped the repair group establish a daily average of 99.65 per cent of all telephones operating free of any

troubles, the company said.

When troubles did appear, they were cleared in record time. The percentage of troubles cleared within eight hours improved from 37.5 per cent in Rajab to 46.1 per cent while clearance rates within 36 hours totaled 93 per cent. In order to be part of this kind of challenge, a further 160 Saudi national joined Saudi telephone during this period, a full 63 per cent of Saudi telephones staff is now Saudi nationals. With the help of extra repair equipment, the Saudi Telephone staff was able to clear 99 per cent of all troubles within seven days.

The number of cable damages per 100 working lines dropped dramatically. Saudi Telephone's free cable location service partly responsible for this success, as are the enforced government policies regarding severe penalties for disrupting the lives of citizens by cutting telephone cables.

Saudi Telephone's sophisticated exchange equipment and thorough staff training gave subscribers excellent service over the months, the percentage of customers getting dial tone within three seconds stood at 99 per cent and 99 per cent for Shaban and Ramadan respectively.

A newly-tabulated report has revealed an event. For the first time ever, Saudi Telephone subscribers made more than one million international calls in one month, an average of 33,800 calls per day totaling 1,015,500 international connections illustrating the efficiency of Saudi Telephone's operations and demonstrating that Saudi citizens are truly part of the world telecommunications network.

With its new powerful computers, Saudi Telephone's directory service kept subscribers aware of the latest number changes. Jeddah directory was completed, and distributed in conjunction with the move to seven-digit numbers in Jeddah, Mecca and Taif.

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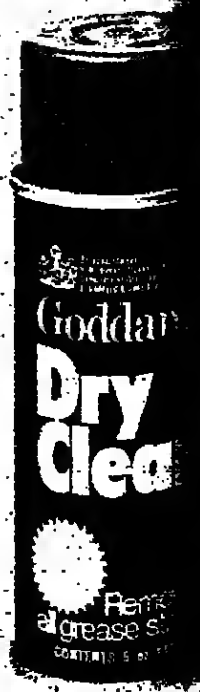
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Economic reference guide to be released by Tihama

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 (Special) — Arabian economic reference libraries will receive in coming few days the latest economic encyclopedia about Saudi Arabia published in English and Arabic. The book is Tihama's second edition of the economic directory that will come out with 1,000 pages.

The first edition was published in 1978 in 10 languages with 500 pages. The amount of books printed were sold out in less than a year. The second edition varies from the first in many aspects, and is considered six books in one cover.

The second edition comprises two full volumes of three divisions each. The first division contains general information about the Kingdom, its economic development, principles, general objectives, strategy, policy, project and achievements of the first and second five-year plans and the major features of the third development plan.

The second division contains rules and regulations governing the various economic activities. Division three comprises 6,500 names of companies and businesses, categorized with the use of computers. The list is alphabetically organized with full information and side items according to the filed activities, name and location. The name, location and activities are the key to the alphabetical order.

Preparations for the second edition took two years. The information was collected from official sources — the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Electricity and chambers of commerce — and from the companies, organizations and businessmen themselves. After the recent developments since the change of telephone numbers, great effort was made to adjust them while the edition was under printing.

Ministry treats agricultural land

DAMMAM, Sept. 24 (SPA) — The Ministry of Agriculture and Water has treated 3,370 donum (one donum equals about 900 square meters), of agricultural land with fertilizers and chemicals during the last three months in the Damman and Alkhobar areas. Also, 363,000 birds have been immunized during the same period, officials reported.

Muhammad Ibrahim Al-Khalil, Damman Branch Director of the ministry, said the Damman office is working remaining land and immunization of birds against epidemic diseases.

The department of geology of Dam-

mam branch is supervising digging of six water wells in Damman and Alkhobar for the Water and Sewage Department of the Eastern Province.

Meanwhile, cultivated land covered by the Hasa Irrigation and Drainage Project reached 15,843 hectares, of which 13,270 hectares are already in use, according to a survey by the project's commission issued Sunday.

The Agricultural Guidance Division of the project has completed tests on a 150-donum area to be converted to experimental farms to plant potatoes.

BRIEFS

Local groups to meet

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — A meeting of the International Women's Group will be held on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 10 a.m. at the Meridian Hotel. In addition, starting Oct. 6, the Swiss Ladies will meet again regularly every first Monday of the month for their coffee morning between 9:30 a.m. and 12 noon. For further information call Mrs. Claudia Bourquin, Tel. 6654439.

Jilwi to open art show

DAMMAM, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jilwi will open the third Collective Exhibition of Plastic Arts at Al-Nimr Hotel here Monday. The exhibition is organized by the Damman branch of the Saudi Arts and Culture Society. Some 45 artists of both sexes from the Eastern Province will present works at the exhibition. The opening ceremony will be attended by officials, critics and prominent personalities.

\$1m given for Islamic center

DACCA, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia has paid the second instalment of a \$4 million contribution it pledged to the Islamic Center for Vocational and Technical Training and Research for Islamic Countries in Dacca. Ambassador Sheikh Fuad Abdul Hamid Al-Khatib handed a \$1 million check Tuesday to the director of the center Dr. Rafiquddin Ahmad. Saudi Arabia has already paid another \$1 million last December.

Charity receives donations

DAMMAM, Sept. 24 (SPA) — The Eastern Province Welfare Society Tuesday received additional donations totalling SR483,000. SR100,000 came from Prince Muhammad bin Fahd and SR20,000 from Prince Ahmad. The list also comprised SR3,000 from Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Baz; SR100,000 from Sheikh Hmaid Al-Abdul Rahman Al-Husseini; SR100,000 from Avco/Dallah; SR50,000 from Sheikh Abdulah Bugshan and Bros.; and several other donations ranging from SR20,000 to SR200.

Water plant approved

DAMMAM, Sept. 24 (SPA) — The Environment Health Committee of the Eastern Province met Tuesday under Abdul Rahman Al-Shuhai, the area's municipal and rural affairs director, to discuss the establishment of an SR 710,000 water purification unit Nuayriyah. The committee also decided to buy two trucks to pump sewage water in some of the villages of Jafri complex in Hasa pending the completion of the master sewage project which will soon be commissioned.

comment

By Saad Al-Bawaridi
Al-Jazirah

As one dish differs from the other in price and taste, so scholarly specializations vary in importance and necessity.

It is true that parents would wish to give their son the most palatable food, but their wishes alone do not give them the right to select the kind of food their child would himself like to savour. Similarly, in the matter of intellectual food, parents ought not to impose their choice on their children. If, for example, their wish is that the child would become a doctor or an engineer and he does not have the aptitude and ability, it would be impractical and unwise to impose their wish on him.

What people choose for their children may be good and valuable, but it will turn out to be useless if the children themselves are not interested in it. The best course is, therefore, to give the youngsters the freedom of choice for their future, so they would be able to realize their aspirations and produce fruitful results of their labor.

Parents are eager to see their children successful in the attainment of knowledge, and must bless their endeavours. They should try to help in the fulfillment of their children's aspirations. Interference from parents in the liking of youngsters would only lead to confusion and failure, which no parent would wish for his child.

In Taipei

Saudi-Sino ties emphasized

TAIPEI, Sept. 24 (CNA) — Saudi Arabia's charge d'Affaires in Taipei Ahmed Ali Abu-Eshey said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will further strengthen their relations with the Republic of China because the two countries share a common stand in anti-Communism and anti-Atheism.

Abu-Eshey made the remarks at a reception in celebration of the 48th founding anniversary of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the Grand Hotel in Taipei.

The Saudi charge d'affaires thanked the Republic of China government for mutual cooperation with the Republic of China in Agriculture, Industry, technology, electric

power, engineering, construction, public health, culture and trade.

In return, Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-Sung said the international Communists have been expanding their power in Pacific-Asian and Middle East areas, and that the Republic of China will cooperate with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to fight against the Communists to maintain world peace.

Among those present at the reception were former President Yen Chia-Kang, Premier Sun Yun-Suan, Presidents of legislative, control judicial and examinations Yuans, members of the Taipei Diplomatic Corps, and leaders of the Chinese Islamic Organizations.

SR13.32 million pact

Pipeline welding work contracted

Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Sept. 24 — CRC Automatic Welding Co., a subsidiary of Houston-based Crutcher Resources Corp. joins the rank of Houston companies to sign contracts for projects in Saudi Arabia.

The company is going to provide the automatic welding equipment for the 250-mile (400-kilometer) potable water pipeline between Jubail and Riyadh. CRC is working as a sub-contractor under the Dutch contracting firm, Nacap, which was awarded 50 per cent of the dual pipeline system. The French and German consortium Spie-Mannesmann also has 50 per cent of the project but CRC "has no understanding with Spie-Mannesmann yet," according to CRC President Tim Carey.

The approximately \$4 million (SR13.32 million) contract is "close to the largest, if not

the largest single contract CRC has ever had," Carey said.

Extensive engineering was required on the project, according to Carey, because of a one-half concrete mortar lining inside the pipe.

"We had to do a lot of engineering-work to be able to run our automatic welding equipment through the pipe without doing damage," Carey explained. The automatic welding process eliminates a substantial amount of the labor needed normally needed for pipe welding. Only a few technical personnel will be needed in Saudi Arabia to supervise the project, Carey said.

The project is scheduled to start in January 1981 and will take 18 months to complete. Initial deliveries will be made in November, Carey said.

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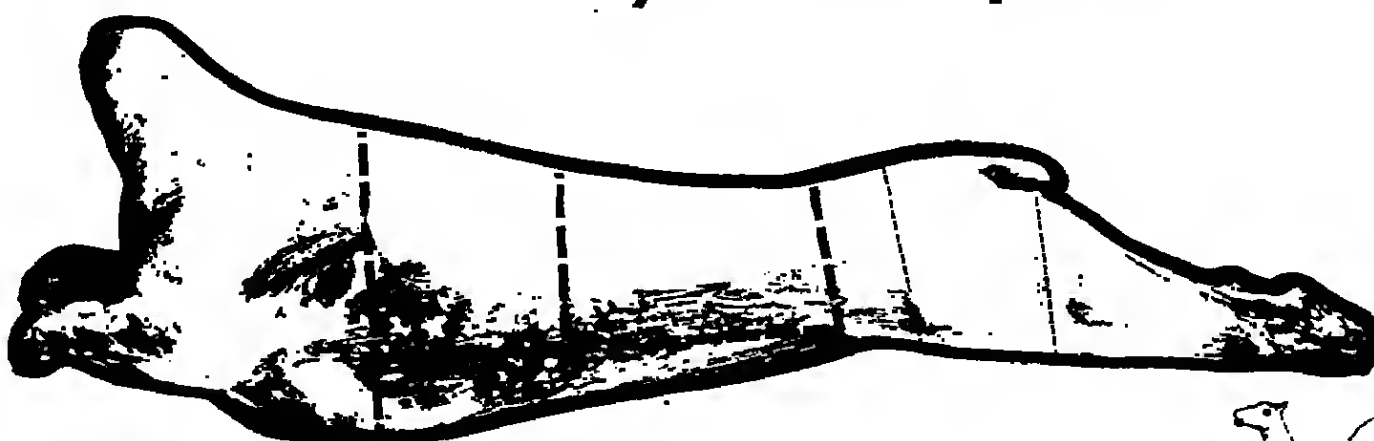
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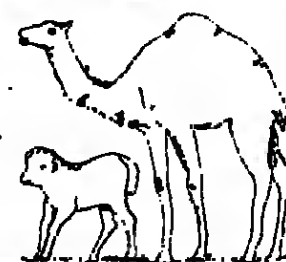
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Kalkilya mayor arrest

Israel plans to destroy leadership in West Bank

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24 (R) — Palestinian organizations in the Israeli-occupied West Bank Tuesday night protested against the arrest of the Arab mayor of Kalkilya, Amin Nasser, and accused Israel of trying to destroy the Palestinian West Bank leadership. The mayor was arrested Monday night for publishing a pamphlet allegedly containing inflammatory material.

Israeli military sources said Nasser would remain in custody until his interrogation was completed and he was formally charged. In a telegram to the Israeli Defense Ministry protesting against the arrest, West Bank Palestinian groups including the Red Cross,

women's organizations and student unions recalled the deportation last May of the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul for alleged incitement.

"They are trying to destroy all the mayors and rid themselves of our elected leadership," the telegram said.

The groups also referred to the wounding of two other mayors in car bombings last June during a wave of violence. Israeli security forces last week arrested 10 West Bank Arabs. Israeli defense sources said center of Hebron was closed for several hours Tuesday for a reconstruction of how commando attack in Hebron was planned.

In a televised interview Tuesday night, the

man alleged to have commanded the attack said he was trained as commander of a Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) squad in a camp in the Soviet Union.

The pamphlet in question is a 20-page year-end report of the Palestinian town located near Israel's pre-1967 border. The spokesman said the introduction of the report contained statements that could incite West Bank Arabs. Under military government law in the occupied territory, all publications must be screened before printing and distribution.

Israel television reported that the pamphlet to the report thanked the Libyan government for aid proffered to West Bank towns, and urged Palestinians to be steadfast in the face of the Israeli occupation. The television reported that the military government sought a formal repudiation of the statements by Nasser.

Suspected pigeon handed over to Israeli police

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24 (AP) — Police have caught a carrier pigeon suspected of working for Palestinian commandos. The pigeon landed on a window ledge in the Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikva over the weekend, looking weak and hungry, a sympathetic family brought the bird inside to feed it and found a piece of paper with Arabic writing banded to its leg.

Suspecting the pigeon would be carrying message to commandos the family handed the bird to police.

BRIEFS

HAIFA, (AP) — A Greek freighter caught fire in Haifa harbor Tuesday, and initial estimates placed damage at two million dollars. Port officials said fire fighters towed the blazing hull of the Pontus Mariner out of the port, so that it would not block the harbor entrance if it sank. The 20,000-ton ship arrived in Haifa last week carrying materials for an Israeli cement plant from Italy.

DAMASCUS, (R) — Four people were killed and four others wounded in an explosion in Syria's central town of Homs Tuesday night, officials said Tuesday. Investigations had shown that the explosion took place when "saboteurs" were carrying a big quantity of explosives, the sources said. These killed included three children and one of the saboteurs, the sources added.

Twice political fugitive

Profile of Iraqi president

BEIRUT, Sept. 24 (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, who sent his troops into war against Iran this week, is a tough pragmatist who has tried to push himself and his country into leadership roles in the Arab World. The 43-year-old Hussein, whose political activities twice made him a fugitive in his own country in his younger days, became president of the oil-rich Arab state July 16, 1979, when the ailing Ahmed Hassan Bakr stepped aside. He consolidated his power the following month when 21 top officials were executed following reports that they had plotted to topple the new regime.

Since then, he has launched a campaign to bring himself closer to his people and to project an international image of greater moderation. Putting aside the tailored suits he once favored, he has donned a bush jacket and checked Arab headress, strapped a pistol around his waist and toured remote villages to kiss babies, sip coffee in bedouin tents and help peasants harvest their grains.

Portraits of the robust, mustachioed president have appeared in almost every shop in Baghdad. While Iraq remains a hard-line opponent of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the rhetoric has become somewhat more moderate in recent months. Hussein has slowed his Socialist nation's pro-Moscow tilt and sought better ties with Saudi Arabia, the conservative kingdom which is the religious leader in the Muslim world.

At home, he has supported literacy

campaigns.

Hussein was born to a peasant family in the town of Tikrit, north of Baghdad in the days when Britain still governed the country. His father died a few months before he was born, and the boy's upbringing was entrusted to an uncle who took part in an unsuccessful uprising against the British. As a teen-ager, Hussein joined the Socialist Baath Party. He participated in an attempted coup in 1956, and in 1959 was one of ten young Baathists chosen by the party to attempt to assassinate the ruler, Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem. The plot failed. Hussein was wounded and sentenced to death in absentia, but he was never caught. He fled to Syria and then moved to Cairo, where he studied law.

He returned home when the Baath Party took power in February 1963, but was forced to become a fugitive again nine months later when the Baathists were ousted. He spent a year underground in Iraq before police located him. When they finally surrounded his hiding place, Hussein was said to have held them off single-handedly for an entire day before his ammunition ran out. He was arrested and served two years in prison.

Released from prison in 1966, he devoted himself to the Baath Party and to completing his law degree at Baghdad university. He rose through the party ranks and by the 1970's had emerged as president al-Bakr's right-hand man. Since Hussein came to power, no new number two man has emerged.

U.S. affirms support for Lebanon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — The United States Tuesday reaffirmed its support for the government of Lebanon, saying the administration of President Elias Sarkis respects the best hope for reunifying and rebuilding the nation, wracked by years of civil war. In a statement released on the fourth anniversary of Sarkis' inauguration, the U.S. State Department said: "The scars of the tragic 1975-76 civil conflict remain. Nevertheless, the constitutional government of Lebanon — under the leadership of President Sarkis — has made progress toward dealing with Lebanon's problems."

The statement cited steps Sarkis has taken toward rebuilding the Lebanese army and restoring the nation's economy. But the statement warned: "The government of Lebanon... still faces challenges from within and without the country. There are still those who withhold cooperation from the government and seek their own independent objectives."

The department called on "all involved in the destiny of this important country" to help "Lebanon's legitimate government" to achieve its objectives of security and independence.

The statement pledged the United States would help the Sarkis government as it tried to extend its authority throughout Lebanon. Last Monday night Sarkis said the country was facing the danger of partition, and urged the Lebanese people to join hands in preserving its unity. In the annual address marking the fourth anniversary, he also said he would stand firm in the face of schemes aiming at dividing Lebanon and settling Palestinian refugees in it.

Five killed Iranian Arabs buried in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP) — Five Iranian Arabs killed by British anti-terrorist marksmen during an Iranian embassy siege in London last May were buried in an East London cemetery Tuesday after their bodies remained unclaimed for four months. The five, from Khuzestan in southern Iran, held several of their countrymen hostage when they took over the embassy demanding autonomy for their area.

They were shot dead when members of Britain's special armed service unit stormed the building. The bodies of the five were released by a London coroner after no one came forward to claim them. An East London mosque paid for the burial service. The Iranians were buried in a remote section of the cemetery reserved for Muslims.

Jerusalem internationalization sought by U.N. Filipino envoy

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 24 (AP) — Amid Third World pressure to assert Arab sovereignty over east Jerusalem, the elder statesman urged here Tuesday that the holy city be internationalized.

Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippines' 81-year-old foreign minister, advocated that solution in policy speech in the General Assembly. "If any city is international in character, it is certainly Jerusalem," he said.

"We call upon Israel, recognizing its deep devotion to its own historical past, to recognize in other peoples the same measure of devotion to their own past which continues to the living present." The old eastern part of Jerusalem, populated by Arabs, is sacred to three religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Israel, with its original capital in the new western part, last summer declared that its capital also embraced the eastern part, which it took from Jordan in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The U.N. Security Council, embracing an Arab League position, last Aug. 20 declared

Israel's action null and void, demanding its withdrawal from all occupied territories "including Jerusalem." The question is expected to come up in the current assembly session in November.

Romulo's position recalled the assembly's 1947 partition plan, which provided that all Jerusalem should be internationalized in view of its religious significance. The Arabs rejected the plan and it was never carried out. The Vatican also advocates internationalization of Jerusalem. But the assembly has endorsed a plan that would make the old city part of a Palestinian state.

Romulo urged that the assembly "consider on an urgent basis the convening of an international conference" on Cambodia. He also asked the assembly to leave the Cambodian seat in the hands of a delegation from the Pol Pot Cambodian government, ousted from Phnom Penh early in 1979 by Vietnamese troops, rather than switch it to the Heng Samrin government installed at that time.

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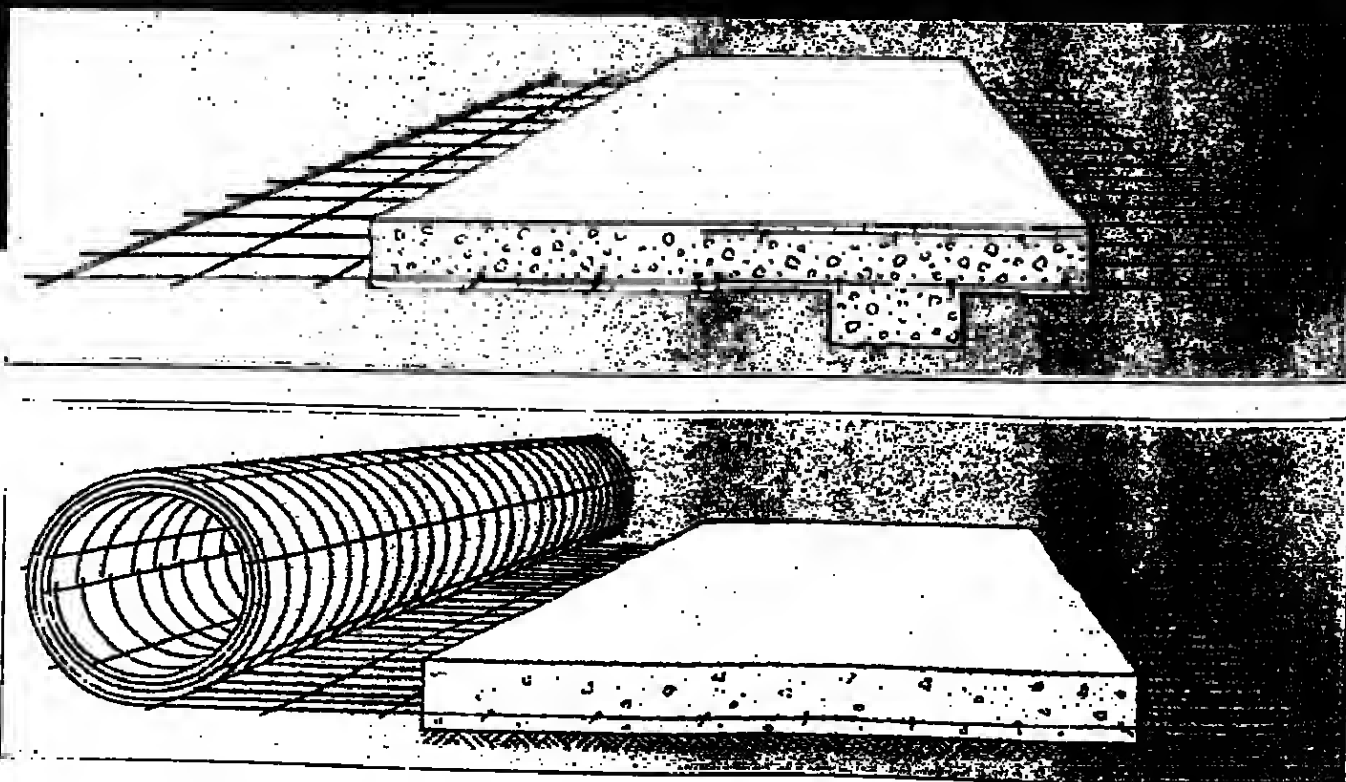
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World Press Photo winners featured Photographic display held in London

By Jenny Bagley

LONDON — A gallery that is well worth visiting if one is in the West End of London has half an hour to spare is the Photographers' Gallery at 5 Great Newport Street, 22 (very near to Leicester Square Underground Station). It is open from Monday to Sunday between the hours of 11 am and 7 pm, and features a changing display of photographs by well-known photographers from around the world.

At the moment, for example, and until 5th October, they are featuring an exhibition called "World Press Photo." These are the winners of a competition held annually among photographers from all over the world who submit news photographs in ten categories. An international jury in Holland selects the winners, including one that is named Press Photo of the Year. Other trophies — known as Gold Eyes — are presented to the winners of each section and are internationally recognized as the "Oscars" of press photography. This year's winner of the Press Photo of the Year award is a portrait of a Cambodian woman cradling her infant while waiting for food to be distributed at a refugee camp in Thailand. All the paths of that situation are summed up in the look of resignation and acceptance on the face of the woman, while the baby is represented only by a tiny pair of feet wrapped in a piece of cloth sticking out from under the mother's arm. It was taken by American news photographer David Burnett.

Inevitably in the section on News Features, the trouble spots of the world loom large. A nun holding a gun in Nicaragua, Bishop Muzorewa in a felt hat completely swamped by six rows of Rhodesian army officers, Vietnamese boat people doing their daily exercises on the beach, President Carter collapsing during a running race or surprisingly holding Joan Kennedy's hand at an official ceremony — much to the disgust of his wife Rosalynn, whose face barely conceals her anger. All these and more.

The troubles in Iran and Afghanistan naturally feature as well. Some unusual shots include Khomeini while taking tea inside a Tehran school with a crowd massed outside the window, or photographed for once without his famous turban — which at first makes it difficult to spot him, then suddenly the viewer realises that he is the bald, but bearded figure in the center.

The Afghanistan struggle with Russia is represented by shots of the first tanks to be seen in Kabul, and by a moving if slightly unnerving picture of some Islamic guerrillas thanking Allah for the capture of one of those tanks.

In the Portraits section, there is a photograph of the Shah in exile — it shows clearly the haunted face of a man without a future with wild, staring eyes. There are also strong portraits of Edward Kennedy and Jane Fonda.

There are Sports and Features sections, the latter with a good showing by Russian photographers — one does not often get the chance to see their work in the West.

In all a fascinating exhibition, it is particularly interesting to be able to study photographs, so familiar but so quickly glanced at in the daily newspaper, in depth. The majority are also in color, which often adds a new dimension.

At the enterprising Photographers' Gallery one can buy the work, already framed, of well-known photographers at various prices.

Getting in touch with spheroids 'Miniboxes' are new rage in music listening

By Glenn Eichler

NEW YORK (NYT) — Careful readers of the newspapers are no doubt aware that several new trends in ambulatory audiophilia have surfaced in recent weeks. To wit, overseas cassette players — dubbed "boxes" by their wildly imaginative users — are definitely out with the cognoscent, though they are fast becoming popular collectibles with the police. Tiny lightweight "miniboxes" are now the rage. Their sophisticated headphones provide a stereo sound that has become the state of the art in pedestrian disco.

Now, however, comes word from overseas that the minibox is merely the tip of the sonic iceberg. It has been learned that audio manufacturers will soon provide undreamed-of portability with a new, computer chip-operated digital recorder the size and weight of a U.S. quarter.

These "microboxes" have a actually been on line for several years, but the mayor's office won an injunction against their sale in New York when test marketing revealed a tendency for owners to absentmindedly drop them into exact-change subway turnstiles. ("We thought it would just be too disturbing to hear 'Macho Man' coming out of the turnstiles," explained a spokesman, "especially at rush hour.") The 60-cent fare, however, has eliminated the problem.

Rather than headphones, the microbox uses electrodes implanted in the owner's scalp to transmit coupons toward a surgical-fee rebate are included with each recorder. But while this technology preserves the unique charm of the minibox — nobody but you can hear it — it also preserves its one weakness: Nobody but you can hear it. Dancing with a partner remains, at best, awkward. With that in mind, a new box called Tunnel Hearing has been introduced.

Tunnel Hearing is essentially a lightweight aluminum device that resembles a barbell. In actuality, it's a sonic helmet for two; sound waves carry from one helmet through the tubelike center to the other helmet. The distance between users is adjustable, providing for dances from the waltz to the waltz. One word of warning: The manufacturer cautions against using Tunnel Hearing while dancing the Latin hustle: Three test-marketing subjects

strangled that way last fall.

Do these innovations mean the era of the box is truly over? The opposite is true. As with television sets a few years ago, the trend toward miniaturization has fostered a countertrend toward expansion. Three stereo manufacturers have announced plans to market superboxes so large that they include bucket seats and a V-4 engine. According to these firms, the new products will provide superior sound as well as great mileage, even on unleaded gas. (Chrysler has also introduced a drivable box that for reasons not explained is twice the size of the others and gets a quarter of the mileage.) One firm has also announced plans to put a box on the moon by 1990, but has been forced to postpone flight tests while the search continues for a chimpanzee willing to listen to disco.

Don't get too excited about all these developments, though. The president has informed the nation that we must reduce our dependence on foreign sound, and legislation to that end may soon be passed in Congress. If and when tune rationing becomes a reality, we may all wistfully at our silenced boxes and wish we had little, sound-efficient transistor radios back.



EXHIBITION: The World Press Photo competition picks the best of photo journalists' work from around the world. Here, one photographer captured a series of scenes from the demise of a motorcycle racer.

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WORLD APATHY

The reactions of the international community to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict have been remarkable for their subdued, more or less untroubled nature. This shows once more that only immediate material interests move the international community to action. In this case, and given the oil glut on the world markets, the prospect of a long, bloody war between the two countries, leaves the rest of the international community quite unmoved. It is only when the oil supplies begin to dwindle that the "tragedy in the Gulf" will be really noticed, and the various traditional peace makers see fit to ply their trade.

The excess oil supply is said to be running at 2.7 million barrels a day at the moment, with stocks for up to a hundred days in the main importing countries. A war between two such major producers as Iraq and Iran would have been frightening to the West had the situation been otherwise. The hundred days' oil supply ought to suffice: such was last for weeks rather than months — or so all the interested parties hope.

Yet although the general picture is far from worrying, there are degrees of tolerance for supply cuts from Iran and Iraq. The two countries which are not affected are Britain and the United States. But a country like France, which depends on its daily 600,000 barrels of oil from Iraq, must make careful calculations and anticipate a change in arrangements. Countries like Brazil, Spain and Italy also depend heavily on Iraqi oil, the first to the tune of 400,000 barrels a day, and the other two on 700,000 b/d. Yet all these are not yet worried enough to make any effort to secure an end to hostilities.

The United Nations, represented by its Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, is expected to start making contacts toward that end soon. Mutual friends of both parties, Algeria on top of them, are expected to offer their good offices as mediators. But the rest of the world just looks on.

WAITING FOR EUROPE BID

The Arab world still awaits the promised "European initiative", hoping that the present meeting of the EEC ministers will come out with some concrete indications that it is on its way. Yet most observers think that Europe will not make a move until the United States clarifies its position on the matter: and this will not happen before the end of the presidential election there in November.

While the Arab world thinks that an immediate start for the initiative is of the utmost importance, since only then can the ill-starred Camp David "peace process" be finally buried and a real search for a comprehensive and just peace begin, the Europeans do not appear to show the same anxiety. They have yet to appreciate Arab worries that Israel uses the present hiatus to strengthen its stranglehold on the occupied territories, and to muster its supporters within Europe to reverse the present trend toward an equitable solution for the Palestinian problem.

Israeli and Zionist strategists are banking on the elections next year in many European countries to demonstrate the extent of their support within them. France and West Germany are especially regarded as offering an opportunity to shackle the political process and use it for Zionist ends — as the Zionist lobby in the United States has been doing so successfully. In these countries the pro-Zionist vote is to be fully mobilized, so that bargains can be struck with prospective candidates and concessions to Israel extracted.

The plan for such a concerted campaign has already been agreed by a meeting in Strasbourg last week when the leaders of the Jewish communities in Europe decided to "exchange points of view with European parliamentarians" and seek to undermine the official European position as expressed in the Venice summit. Such overt moves are of course only the tip of the iceberg: Zionist influences in Europe are pervasive. In addition to the entrenched political position in many countries, the Zionists and their friends wield formidable power in the media.

It is for this reason that the Arab side ought to press Europe for a quick decision over the proposed initiative. For time here can play into the hands of Israel and its friends.

By Patrick Seale

Will Israel launch a major attack on the Palestinians in Lebanon, in the five weeks before the American elections of Nov. 4?

Many Arabs think it will. They argue that Israel will never have a better chance to destroy the Palestinians as a military force. The United States is paralyzed as long as the election campaign lasts. The Arab world is more than usually quarrelsome. Syria, the only country able to bring military weight to bear in Lebanon, has its hands tied by internal affairs.

So, with all constraints removed, Israel would seem to have a clear run, and Palestinian spokesmen from Yasser Arafat downward are expressing an understandable nervousness.

Israel's recent massive raid into Lebanon by the crack Golan Brigade is seen as a dress rehearsal for something far bigger and bolder. The argument is that the Israelis meant to finish the destructive job begun in "Litani One," their invasion of South Lebanon in March 1978. Are they now planning "Litani Two" to destroy Arafat's last military base once and for all?

Some Palestinians fear that, if the Israelis came, the Lebanese would not stand idly by, but join in the punishment. The Israelis could, of course, count on help from their protégé, Maj. Saad Haddad, boss of the Christian buffer zone on the Lebanese-Israeli frontier. (Haddad's devotion to Israel is such that last month, when others were pulling embassies out of contentious Jerusalem, he moved the "ambassador of Free Lebanon" there.)

More importantly, the suggestion is that an Israeli attack would be coordinated with an offensive southward by the principal Christian army commanded by Bashir Gemayel, who makes no secret of his dream to "de-annex" Lebanon of the Palestinian presence. Having ruthlessly eliminated his Christian rivals, Bashir now runs a mini-state in about one-third of Lebanese territory. Can this be the limit of his ambitions?

The wild card in the pack is the 900,000-strong Shiite Muslim community of Lebanon which has suffered most from the Israeli attacks on South Lebanon and is increasingly armed and organized. Amal, the Shiite militia, has also been involved in bloody shootouts with Palestinian factions. Would it throw its weight into a generalized assault on the Palestinians?

Such are the questions asked daily in Beirut. But are the rumors well founded? Do the arguments on which they rest stand up to scrutiny? There is reason to believe that they do not. For one thing, it is inherently implausible — in present circumstances at least — that Shiite, however resentful of the Palestinians, would ally themselves with Israel and the Christians against a case which the Arabs hold dear.

Newspapers Wednesday led with the National Day message to the nation by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd. Papers highlighted the King's stressing the need for adherence to the Islamic faith and the fine examples set by the late King Abdul Aziz. The crown prince's reaffirmation that Jihad would be an application of the Kingdom's characteristic features was also covered in headline stories.

Newspapers gave broad front-page coverage to the Iraqi-Iranian fighting reporting losses in men and material on both sides. In a page-one story, *Okaz* said that Spain and Venezuela have supported the Palestinian rights at the U.N. General Assembly. *Al Yom* gave front-page treatment to Saudi Arabia's efforts to have the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) included to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Committee as an observer.

Newspaper editorials also highlighted the royal message on the country's national day and discussed the leadership's dedicated work for the welfare of the people. The Iraqi-Iranian conflict also was a topic of discussion. *Al Medina* said in an editorial that the way Saudi Arabians celebrate their national day follows a pattern set by the Kingdom's founder who sought progress for the country. The paper noted that the national day is not so much an

Bashir Gemayel and his Phalangist Party are more credible enemies, but he shows no real enthusiasm for a drive southward which would force a showdown with the Lebanese Army (such as it is) and the Syrians.

What he has so far achieved is control of east Beirut and of Christian Mount Lebanon. His ambition seems to be the autonomy of this "canton" within a greater Lebanon, rather than the virtually unrealistic dream of extending his writ over a country riven by factional allegiance.

On this analysis, Bashir's strategy would be consolidation of his gains rather than fresh military adventures in partnership with — from the Arab point of view — a deeply compromising Israeli ally.

But the crucial factor is Israeli strategy itself. Some Arab politicians believe that a Palestinian presence in South Lebanon — even armed, militant and radical — suits Israel's book, for the moment at any rate.

Brzezinski blamed for hostages' plight

By Anthony Holden

WASHINGTON—Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, is in trouble yet again. The ever-controversial figure is now charged with causing U.S. policy formulation to "break down" during the final days of the Shah of Iran's regime in 1978.

Were it not for Brzezinski, the clear implication runs, relations between the United States and Ayatollah Khomeini might now be all sweetness and light.

The accusation is leveled by a man in a position to know: William H. Sullivan, U.S. ambassador to Iran in 1977-78.

Giving his version of events for the first time, in the new issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine, Sullivan writes that Brzezinski willfully ignored the embassy's reports home on the deepening crisis in Iran, attempted to conduct his own diplomacy outside the State Department system, and finally — when, too late, he realized an anti-American revolutionary regime was about to emerge — tried to order a U.S.-inspired military counter-coup.

"I received a telephone call from Brzezinski," writes Sullivan, "in the clear over the international circuit from Washington, asking whether I thought I could arrange a military coup against the revolution. I regret that the reply I made is unprintable."

Brzezinski's press spokesman, Alfred Friendly Jr., has already replied that Sullivan's article is "self-serving and inaccurate." He refused, however, to offer a point-by-point rebuttal.

The trouble came to a head, according to Sullivan, in November 1978, when Brzezinski "began to

They point out that when Israel launched "Litani One," it allowed the bulk of the Palestinian forces to escape northward to safety, a lapse which still puzzles them. Equally remarkably, Israeli gunboats oow patrol the Lebanese sea but still let arms shipments through to the Palestinians at Tyre. The total destruction of the Palestinian redoubt in Lebanon is evidently not an Israeli priority.

Several reasons are suggested why the Israelis should find the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to their advantage, notwithstanding the counterpoint of commando violence and reprisal.

A first motive attributed by Arabs to Israel is that the drama of the struggle in Lebanon distracts the world's attention from Israeli activities on the West Bank, a place of confrontation with the Palestinians far more important to Israel. In the time left to him, Prime Minister Menahem Begin seems determined so to expand Israeli implantation as to make it extremely difficult for his successors to return more than a token piece of this territory to Arab

sovereignty.

Second, Arabs argue that a vociferous, military adversary on its borders earns Israel sympathetic publicity in the world outside — while in no sense being a real military threat.

Further Israeli reasons might be that a pretext for intervening in Lebanon gives it a powerful lever on Middle East affairs, particularly as regards Syria, and that the Palestinian presence serves to consolidate the Christian mini-state, thus contributing to the balkanization of the area in which Israel is thought to see its long-term safety.

On these arguments, a full-scale Israeli assault against the Palestinians is unlikely.

But, suffering daily violence, trapped between fears of war and the conviction that their country is a pawn in the brutal strategy of others, the Lebanese bitterly feel that the world has forgotten them, and that any settlement of the Middle East problem should begin with them. (OFNS)

make his own policy, and established his own "embassy" in Tehran in the person of Ardeshir Zahedi, the Shah's ambassador to Washington. Zahedi "returned to Tehran at Brzezinski's behest, with the explicit mission of pulling the Shah's resolve together so that he could suppress the revolution."

This ran directly counter to the despatches returning to the State Department from Sullivan and his staff. "Time and again the Shah had told me he could not use force... He continually told me to warn Washington to pay no attention to Zahedi because he did not understand the current situation. Naturally, my reports of this warning served only to deepen the divisions and heighten the suspicions that beset Washington at the time."

Sullivan had already decided to resign in protest, but delayed the announcement while he saw to the safety of American personnel caught in the midst of "the anticipated holocaust." In a hot-line call to the then Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, he urged that an American emissary be sent to Paris, to assure Khomeini of U.S. support after his inevitable return to Iran.

Vance agreed, and an envoy was chosen: Theodore Elliot, then inspector-general of the Foreign Service, a fluent first speaker with an intimate knowledge of the situation. Sullivan thought the day might be saved. Then he received "an urgent night-time message" from the president, ordering him to tell the Shah that the Elliot mission was canceled.

Carter was resting in Guadeloupe at the time. His only companion there was Brzezinski, whose oer

message informed Sullivan of the arrival of his own envoy to Tehran, Gen. Robert Huyser. His mission was to maintain the loyalty of Iranian troops to the transitional government of Shahpour Bakhtiar.

Sullivan had already reported that Bakhtiar's regime could not survive, and that the army would never fire on fellow Iranians. Brzezinski had taken a different view. Every action being taken, felt Sullivan, "ran directly counter to U.S. interests."

Sullivan again told Washington that binding the Iranian armed forces to Bakhtiar would "result in the disintegration of the armed forces and eventually in the disintegration of Iran." A "terse" message in reply instructed him "to continue U.S. support for Bakhtiar, no matter what reservations I had." At that point, he despaired of salvaging the situation.

"However, I was still responsible for protecting about 15,000 remaining Americans in the face of enveloping crisis. I therefore quenched my Irish temper, sent my wife out of the country and prepared for the worst." It was not long coming.

Sullivan, now the president of the American Assembly, a New York-based foreign policy think-tank, is a widely respected figure with three decades of service to the State Department. Brzezinski will not easily duck his criticisms, despite the White House statement the recently that "now is not the time to conduct a public debate on the details."

Ronald Reagan, Carter's Republican opponent for the presidency, is expected to use Sullivan's article to reawaken the electorate's concern about the fate of the 52 U.S. hostages in Tehran, now in their 11th month of captivity. (OFNS)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

occasion for fun and frolic as it is an opportunity for continuous work and adherence to Islamic values. The royal message renews the determination to march ahead on the path shown by King Abdul Aziz and to work for unity and solidarity, it said.

Al Jazirah observed that every individual of the Kingdom is responsible for upholding the country's dignity and working to perpetuate peace, security and stability in the country. The late King Abdul Aziz was not only a statesman and a unique historical personality but also an affectionate father of the nation who set a brilliant example of moral values for future generations, said the paper.

Al Riyadh said that the philosophy of the Kingdom's founder was based on the development of the country with all its Arab and Islamic features. The paper added that with the country's achievements, the Kingdom mobilized all its economic and human energies in the service of the faith and the nation. The all-round development and progress has made the Kingdom a base for Arabs and Muslims to rally round and respond to its call for the holy war. The paper added that Saudi Arabia's progress has provided incentives to others to work for the welfare and progress of their country and people.

Okaz said that the national day is a reminder of the big responsibility for every Saudi Arabian at

Arab, Islamic and international levels. The Arab and Islamic world looks toward Saudi Arabia with a firm belief in its strong and successful policies and divine-inspired principles, the paper said. It added that the Kingdom would keep striving for the restoration of the legitimate rights of Arabs and Muslims. Raising the banner of Jihad is in tune with the responsibility that the Kingdom bears at this stage

— one at which it is working for Arab and Islamic unity and the welfare of the international society as a whole, it said.

Dealing with the armed clashes between the Iraqi and Iranian forces, *Al Yom* expressed the view that the situation would have exploded any time, but Iraq's wise policy wanted to set perfect timing for it to be able to exploit the internal situation in Iran.



The world watches Sadat trying to hatch normal relations with Israel — but the egg's too big to handle! *Al Riyadh*

السعودية

Waiting and watching in Berbera

Somalia and the question of balance

By Charles Powers

BERBERA, Somalia. (LAT) — One approaches Berbera these days through a sort of roaring silence.

After three hours in a land-rover from Hargeisa, the screech of wind and machine begins to overpower all else, even, to a point, the heat that seems to have hammered flat the rocky coastal plain.

And there, finally, Berbera waits, squatting in the fierce, shimmering light, slugged into noonday stillness, the surf moving in slow snufffield slaps against the beach. Down at the harbor, there is the smell of creosoted beams, oil on wood, dryness and dust, and the sound of a clanking anchor chain descending from the bow of the *Al-Hajaz*, come from Jeddah to offload rice for a cargo of camels.

The *Al-Hajaz* must wait now, as Berbera waits. Has always waited. Is waiting still.

Berbera has that sort of feel about it, its history written in its dust. For 1,200 years, it has been a place where people have been anticipating the arrival of someone — Persian adventures, Arab traders — to make a deal on a string of camels, a dhow full of goats, a bale of khat. Berbera is a town of middlemen — dealers and patient salesmen, ever assured

there will always be camels and men to come to buy their goods.

But the latest prominent visitors here were after something else entirely, and what they wanted from the Somali standpoint, was even better. They wanted a three-mile air strip, an unused wharf and 18 empty fuel storage tanks, none of which has much value to a seller of camels.

The visitors were representatives of the U.S. military, which had cast loving eyes on Berbera's homely, but well-placed features for more than a year. What the military wanted was more muscle in the Indian Ocean region within easy reach of the Arabian Gulf, and Berbera offered almost ideal access to those troubled waters.

On Aug. 22, after months of often-stalled negotiations, a Somali delegation in Washington reached an agreement allowing the United States access to the port and air base facilities in Berbera in exchange for \$5 million in economic aid and permission to buy \$40 million in U.S. military equipment over the next two years.

The primary concern to American negotiators was receiving a reliable guarantee from Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre that the military hardware would not be used to further the fighting with Ethiopia

in the long-running conflict in the Ogaden region, an area that lies within Ethiopia's borders, but is largely populated by ethnic Somalis.

The concerns are well-founded. President Siad Barre came to power in 1969 with a vow to unify the "Somali nation," by which he meant territories that are part of Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia. Once in power, Siad Barre embraced a doctrine he called "scientific socialism," virtually severed a generally warm relationship with the United States and laid on a grand welcome for the Soviet Union.

Over the next eight years, the few Americans left in Somalia kept a low profile, and the Soviets, cutting straight to the heart of the matter, set about building themselves a military base at Berbera.

The Soviets, however, found themselves in the position of a person who has gone to the party with one date and decides to leave with another. A revolution had occurred in Ethiopia, the United States had been kicked out, and the Soviet Union chose to fill the gap. Since the Somalis were then fighting furiously with the Ethiopians in the Ogaden, this allocation of affection was more than Somalia could take, and the Russians — about 6,000 of them — were ushered out in Nov., 1977.

In the ensuing months, the Somalis have stood more or less alone against the Ethiopians, now equipped with Soviet hardware and reinforced by an estimated 13,000 Cuban advisers and troops. Having little other choice, the Somali army officially withdrew from the Ogaden in March 1978, although guerrilla forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front continue to fight in the area, with the apparent support of the Somali government.

With the coming of the hostage crisis in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States began shopping for access to military facilities in the area, signing agreements with the government of Oman and Kenya. But Oman has displayed misgivings (it objected publicly to the attempted raid to free the U.S. hostages), and the port facilities of Mombasa, Kenya, are 2,500 miles from the Persian Gulf.

Berbera clearly beckoned. At first, Siad Barre said he wanted \$2 billion in military assistance in exchange for the use of Berbera. Negotiations from the U.S. Department of State had visions of a rearmored Somali army roaring off across the desert to claim its disputed territory — and refused outright. A long impasse followed.

Three months ago in Washington, a State Department official who had been involved in the discussions with the Somali president remarked, "What you have to realize is that what is going on here is a gigantic Somali camel sale." (What did that mean? he was asked "it means you have patience," he answered.)

"I think what happened," a diplomat in the Somali capital of Mogadishu said recently, "was that Siad Barre began to feel a little lonely without some kind of superpower backing. The country is in a difficult fix. It has almost a million refugees to take care of, a shaky economy and Ethiopian MiGs are raiding his border with impunity. He had to do something."

As the two countries came to terms, Somalia agreed in writing that it would not use force "against any country" and promised orally that it would not introduce regular forces into the Ogaden. The United States, in turn, will provide equipment of a defense nature, primarily anti-aircraft weapons, radar, communications gear and trucks.

Not that everyone is confident. Before the agreement was signed, Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs, voiced his objections, suggesting that the Somalis were less than trustworthy allies and that the United States could find itself dragged into the Ogaden conflict and perhaps be forced to defend its new installation in Berbera against Soviet-backed Ethiopians.

Thus Berbera: the focus in a way (though no fighting has taken place there) of a feud that could be described as ancient. The Ethiopians are Amharic Christians and the Somalis are Muslims (and refer to their enemy as "Abyssinian") and each side has detested the other thoroughly for as long as anyone can remember.

And thus Berbera: another piece on the superpower chessboard of Southwest Asia.

sitting just across the Gulf of Aden from South Yemen, where the Russians have made full use of an excellent port.

Berbera. Waiting. From a distance, the Russian-built fuel tanks look to be rusting, dark red against the glare from the ocean. But the military teams and technical experts have come through and pronounced them fit, with minor refurbishing. And the Soviets had laid the foundations for two more yet to be built. The pier, a finger of skeletal steel jutting straight out from the land is apparently long enough to berth two destroyers on each side.

The real prize, the airfield, is harder to see, and the Somalis, ever security conscious, were not admiring visitors. Its most attractive feature is a 15,000-foot runway, solid enough, in the words of an American militaryman, "to take anything we got," including B-52s. What it does not have are a control tower or radar facilities or apron space for the parking of planes.

Work on all of these things, in addition to required aircraft fueling systems, will begin this fall (probably after the U.S. elections), most likely by military construction teams. The Department of Defense has said it plans to spend \$1 million in 1980 and \$10 million in 1981 to make Berbera usable.

American officials speak with reluctance about just exactly what will be at Berbera

when the facilities are ready. Most of them say they do not know for sure, but suggest that no more than 100 men will be required to man the base. Berbera's principal role, they say, is for prepositioning of military gear, its main value its availability "on a contingency basis."

To wait, in other words. The Muezzin's midday call to prayer sounds across a town that looks like a set for a Western movie — and a town at rest.

Along the narrow, dusty streets, the men sit in the shade of the trees and drink tea at little tables. The temperature is 105. In the markets, only the khat sellers work, yelling out "sultan, sultan," which is the price of a small bundle of green leaves that, when chewed, will speed up the torpor of the day.

In his little store, Ibrahim Hussein sells, to graceful strangers, the astonishing gift of bottled soft drinks so cold that when they are poured, ice forms a slush in the glass. Yes, he said, he has heard of the Americans coming.

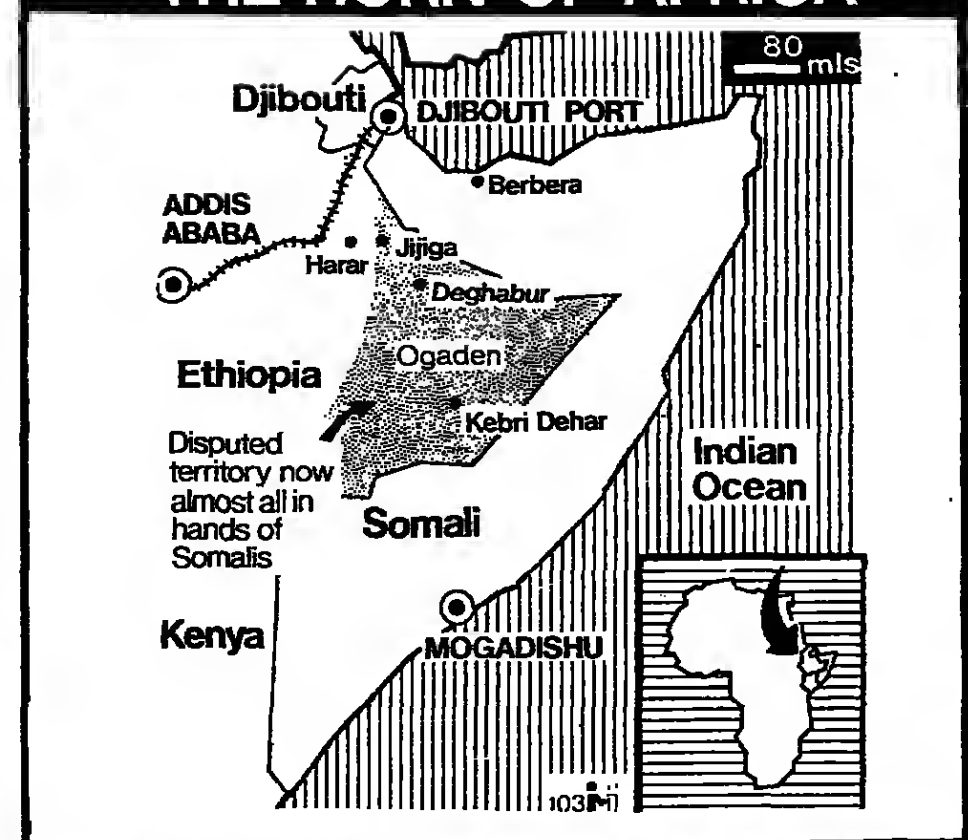
"They will come," he said, "and buy all of the things in my store. They will not be like the Russians." (The Russians kept to themselves, buildings for their personnel a special compound of buildings, which the citizens of Berbera immediately named "Moscow Village.")



(Arab News photo)

CAPTURED: Somali liberation fighters stand on a tank captured from Ethiopian forces during a foray in the Ogaden region.

THE HORN OF AFRICA



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Bokassa prepared to undergo inquiry

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Deposed Central African Emperor Bokassa, now under guard in Ivory Coast, is prepared to return home and face an international commission of inquiry into a massacre of schoolchildren in Bangui before his overthrow last year, according to a telephone interview with the French satirical weekly *Canard Enchaîné* published here Tuesday.

The *Canard*, in the second instalment of a telephone conversation with Bokassa recorded on Sept. 9, quoted the former emperor as saying, "I want to go home, to my country, to my native village, to look after my children, concentrate on farming."

Bokassa blamed his police forces for the massacre of the schoolchildren, after they demonstrated against the compulsory purchase of new uniforms. "People were put into prison and they were overcrowded. So there were 17 deaths... Since Giscard (French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing) was out to get me it was said, 'He (Bokassa) almost certainly took part in the massacre of the children'."

This was the finding of a commission made



Jean Bedel Bokassa

up of leading African figures who investigated the killings.

Bokassa said, "I cannot be tried if I have not killed... It can only take place in my own country, not in France, not anywhere else."

The former emperor, who was deposed a year ago, said he saw no reason "for my detention." But he denied that he was being watched by French guards, only by "an Ivory Coast unit."

India rivers drop; towns still cut off

BHUBANESWAR, India, Sept. 24 (AP) — Rivers have begun dropping throughout the state of Orissa but huge patches of the southeast Indian state remain under water. The nationwide flood fatality toll, meanwhile, has reportedly passed 2,000.

"The water is receding," said Orissa Revenue Minister K.C. Lenka, "but it has accumulated in the low areas."

More than 5,000 villages in Uttar Pradesh — India's most populous state reeling under widespread flooding that has claimed 1,552 lives so far — are still marooned, the United News of India reported. The agency also quoted officials in Orissa as saying that cholera and gastroenteritis epidemics had broken out in that state and had killed at least 10 people this week.

In Cuttack, the old provincial capital of Orissa some 30 kilometers northeast of here, the Mahanadi and Kathjuri rivers stood 2 to 3 feet below flood level after lapping eagerly at the tops of their banks the day before.



CRITER: Englishman Norman Roberts holds the first place trophy he won at the International Town Criers contest at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Traffic controller fired over Soviet airliner near-miss

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AFP) — An air traffic controller at New York's Kennedy Airport has been dismissed and another suspended following investigation into incorrect landing instructions given a Soviet airliner last Jan. 18, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has announced.

The dismissed official was named as Gerald O'Brien, who the FAA said had introduced false data into a control tower computer that was bringing a Soviet Aeroflot airliner in to land. The aircraft's passengers included the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, and other officials.

The FAA also suspended controller Richard Halsey for 30 days for negligence in allowing access to the computer. Both sanctions are subject to appeal.

Despite the false instructions received concerning altitude and other data, the Soviet airliner landed safely. An FAA official said it was a "miracle" the airliner had not collided with another aircraft.

The incident occurred the day after the air traffic controllers union, in protest over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, announced that its members would no longer give guidance to Soviet aircraft unless expressly ordered to do so by their superiors.

Shortage likely

Potato crop worries Soviets

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (WP) — All through the summer, the official Soviet press warned of indifferent harvest results, and now the subject has narrowed in the minds of many in this capital to just one hot topic: the potato.

Zooming prices and shortages have hit the Slavic dietary staple, the dismal result of one of the most unpleasant and unsettling summers in recent times. For every American who may have cursed the sun for the drought it brought this summer, more than one Soviet citizen cursed the rain and chill here. Large sections of western Russia's croplands and pastures were heavily flooded, and the unexpectedly cold weather that miraculously was sunny and hot for the Moscow Olympics turned family garden plots — the cornerstone of consumer vegetable and fruit supplies in the Soviet Union — into unyielding patches of rotted plants and vines.

The agricultural paper *Selskaya Zhizn* warned that the damp has dangerously impeded the potato harvest, while a regional Moscow newspaper hinted that a potato shortage is probable.

One unhappy babushka, in a sidewalk conversation the other day detailed how her entire garden of cash crops — potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions — had "rotted in the ground or never did anything" because of the cold and damp.

Some Western correspondents here have reported potato hoarding and long lines of shoppers queuing up for what in the past has seldom been missing from Moscow's shelves and stores. A tour of several private farmers' markets last week showed that prices have jumped approximately 30 per cent, to about \$1 per kilo from last year's price of 80 cents per kilo. The line at the central market next to the old circus in Moscow numbered about 20 at midmorning, and few seemed happy.

"They say the price is 60 kopecks," one elderly woman grouched, "but they'll charge anything they can get and they get it." Behind the scales, the white-jacketed peasant woman smiled and turned to the next customer.

A white collar worker fretted: "When there was a shortage of fruit, we got it from the Arabs. And when potatoes were short, we got them from Poland. We can still get the fruit, but now where will we get the potatoes?"

But the trouble may turn out to be small

Islamic astrolabes on sale in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AFP) — American collector Leonard Linton will sell by auction here Oct. 8 and 9 one of the world's greatest private collections of 40 Islamic, Hindu and European astrolabes, early astronomical instruments. Some of his rare 16th century European astrolabes are valued at about \$375,000 each.

The astrolabe was invented by the Greeks in the 4th century A.D. but the first known surviving astrolabes are Arab, the oldest dat-

ing from the 9th and 10th centuries. They were frequently used by mosques to judge the right time for prayers.

Astrolabes were only made by master craftsmen whose work is renowned in the history of scientific instruments. The Linton collection includes 19 Islamic astrolabes with Arabic and Persian inscriptions and five Hindu with Sanskrit writing. Most of the Islamic astrolabes are 17th and early 18th century.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture already has predicted a Soviet grain harvest of 60 million tons — 25 million tons less than the state target, and the second major harvest shortfall in two years. Other Western sources say the total may fall well below the 210 million figure. Western analysts believe Soviet losses resulting from spoilage caused by dampness could approach 20 per cent, or double the normal rate.

Moscow has moved into international grain markets to stave off starvation for its carefully built-up livestock herds, and is expected to buy the full eight million tons of U.S. grain available without special authorization under the bilateral grain agreement with Washington that soon enters its last year.

The Soviets are likely to get most of the extra grain they need from Australia, Argentina, Canada, Eastern Europe, Britain and France. Many analysts believe that the Soviets nearly have made up the shortages caused by President Jimmy Carter's grain embargo earlier this year in response to the invasion of Afghanistan.

However, recent official Soviet figures for both Soviet meat output and the size of livestock going to slaughter indicate serious problems with the country's carefully nurtured meat herds.

In the face of a steadily increasing population, Soviet meat production was 5 per cent less for the first seven months of 1980 than for the same period last year. Market hogs are about 8 pounds lighter than the average weight for last year, and beef cattle are about 12 kilos lighter.

There seems no sweetener for this sour picture, which from the Kremlin standpoint could not have occurred at a less appealing time in view of the food strikes in Poland that have brought about fundamental changes in the established order within that country.

In fact, the weather has been especially hard on the Soviet sugar beet crop. Western sources say it will not exceed 84 million tons, 14 million less than the state target and about 6 million less than the average for the past four years. Moscow's usual outside-sugar supplier, Cuba, has severe harvest shortages, and the world sugar price has moved upward in recent months in response to these factors.

'I was not guilty'

Alger Hiss wants perjury verdict dropped

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (LAT) — Three decades after he was convicted of committing perjury, Alger Hiss returned to the same federal courthouse last week seeking to clear his name.

The tall, thin former State Department official who was an adviser to President Franklin Roosevelt at Yalta — citing fresh material uncovered by the Freedom of Information Act — once again denied that he had given U.S. secrets to the late journalist Whitaker Chambers, who at the time was a member of a Communist espionage ring.

The charges and counter charges in court and before the House Un-American activities committee helped catapult Richard Nixon, a young committee member from California's 12th congressional district, into national prominence. The guilty verdict has been argued and re-argued over the years in newspaper and magazine articles and in at least six books.

Following a two-hour hearing, Federal Judge Richard Owen reserved decision. Hiss, 76, weakened by two strokes and emphysema, appeared on the steps of the federal courthouse in Manhattan's Foley Square, where former President Nixon has offices in a towering federal building.

"This represents for me a milestone. I have been attempting to get my case before the courts for 35 years. I was not guilty of any of the things Mr. Chambers charged," he said, blaming former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for his conviction and alleging that Nixon "certainly helped bring about the suspicion and the hostility."

How do you feel, Hiss was asked. "Super," he replied. "The Freedom of Information Act is my salvation."

His lawyers argued that federal prosecutors had suppressed material favorable to him, that a government spy was in the defense camp, that he may have been the subject of improper surveillance.

"We argue that the trial was an unfair one," charged Hiss' lawyer Victor Rabinowitz. "Under well established rules the conviction should be set aside."

Rabinowitz charged that the government had engaged in "widespread violation of constitutional rights" and the "prosecution persisted in a pattern of suppression of facts."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Mary Daley countered that "The accusations made by Whitaker Chambers must stand. There are very few documents that are inconsistent with the evidence at the trial. The

evidence is not genuinely or substantially different. The only difference between 1950 and 1952 and this date is 30 years have lapsed."

Hiss was charged with committing perjury on Dec. 15, 1948, before a grand jury when he denied having furnished restricted State Department documents to Chambers. He was also indicted on a second perjury count for saying he had not seen chambers since Jan. 1, 1937. The bill of particulars charged that Hiss and Chambers met during the first three months of 1938.

Chambers, who testified in court and at the House Un-American activities committee, produced a cache of secret documents on microfilm, which he said he had hidden in a hollowed out pumpkin on his Maryland farm. These papers promptly became known as the "pumpkin papers."

Hiss, the former director of the special political affairs division of the State Department, was found guilty on Jan. 25, 1950. After his appeals were turned down, the Harvard lawyer and one-time law clerk to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, spent 44 months in federal prison. He was disbarred from the law until 1975. He currently works part time practicing law from his house in Manhattan.

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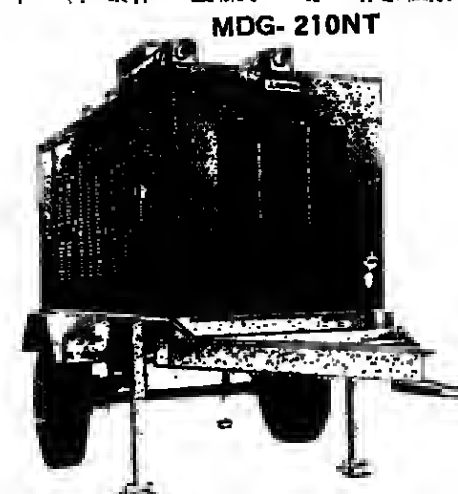
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World Bank 'terribly embarrassed'

Suave African cons way into high finance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP) — Hon. M'Biye, a dapper 39-year old man from Ibadan, walked into the Washington offices of the World Bank sometime last February, said a United Nations consultant and was given a vacant office.

Employees on the 11th floor, home of the World Bank affiliate organization International Finance Corp., thought M'Biye was a diplomat. He wore Italian suits, spoke flawless French, dropped the right names and tried himself with dignity. But as months went by, they noticed M'Biye never did any work. He arrived at 10 a.m., read books, made telephone calls and took lazy, two-hour naps at Washington's finest French restaurants, IFC employees said.

Meanwhile, the mysterious soft-spoken Nigerian had managed to obtain \$6,000 in loans from two Washington banks, claiming to be a United Nations lawyer who earned \$5,000 a year, court papers allege. He also released a \$13,000 BMW, charged \$1,000

worth of clothes at exclusive shops in town, and got his name included in the 1980 World Bank telephone directory as a consultant.

By July — five months after taking over the spare, carpeted office — M'Biye aroused more than idle curiosity. IFC officials finally checked out M'Biye's credentials and discovered he was not a United Nations consultant after all. In fact, M'Biye had been declared "persona non grata" by the United Nations security service in New York a year earlier after pulling a similar hoax and running up a \$2,394 hotel bill, IFC officials learned.

M'Biye was asked to leave the World Bank building. After a scuffle with an IFC employee, he did so. Suddenly, a string of creditors began calling the IFC saying one of their "employees," Honore M'Biye, had run up a sizable amount of debts.

On July 24, nattily dressed as usual in a dark suit and tie, M'Biye was summoned to the Hemisphere National Bank. After an interview with FBI agents he was arrested

and charged with three counts of making false statements to a bank, a felony offense. This week he was to stand trial in U.S. District Court here. If convicted, he could face up to six years in jail and a \$15,000 fine.

"We are terribly embarrassed by this case," said one IFC official in Washington. "To outsiders we look like fools. But should we now start a concentration camp?"

Honore M'Biye's odyssey from the high finance world of Europe to call in the D.C. Jail began several years ago, sources said. Former acquaintances, United Nations' officials, law enforcement men and a trial of hapless victims portray M'Biye as a "cool man extraordinaire," a grand impostor who was able to penetrate the international diplomatic scene with ease and perpetrate the sting with style.

The tall, bespectacled African — who also says he has a law degree from the Sorbonne — declined to be interviewed this week at the D.C. Jail. "I am here for two months," he

said. "I have many, many confusions." When asked specific questions, M'Biye lapsed into French, saying his lawyer would answer any questions.

James Craddock, M'Biye's court-appointed attorney, said his client first came to Washington last November. "He charmed so many people," Craddock said. He also conned them, according to the FBI and the victims.

M'Biye took an apartment at the Potomac Plaza Terraces, in northwest Washington, where he befriended a young Nigerian desk clerk. "He asked me for money. I gave it to him," said the clerk, who said that eventually M'Biye bilked him out of his life's savings.

M'Biye then moved to a Quality Inn, the FBI said, where he stayed for several weeks. A substantial hotel bill was never paid.

Sol Kuttner, adviser to the U.S. mission to the United Nations, said M'Biye was employed by the United Nations' affiliate Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome several years ago. In January 1979, he was assigned to a post in Haiti. According to Kuttner, M'Biye was fired after officials learned that he had left a trail of unpaid bills in Rome and had bounced checks in Haiti.

Kuttner also said M'Biye — while supposedly working in Haiti — traveled to New York that January, where he stayed in the Tudor Hotel, a block from the United Nations, and ran up a bill of \$2,394. According to Neil Breen, assistant security chief at the United Nations, M'Biye forged a director's name on a building pass. "He passed himself off as a staff member of the U.S. mission," Breen said.

Officials discovered the hoax, Kuttner said, after contacting Rome and Vienna. In February, Breen's office issued an alert, naming M'Biye from the building. The U.N. declined to prosecute, Kuttner said. According to several sources, the U.N. also paid M'Biye's hotel bill.

"This kind of thing could happen to any bureaucracy," said one IFC official, adding that the organization's security was somewhat lax. The official said the policy of checking credentials was relaxed several years ago after a bona fide foreign minister was ejected from the building after failing to produce identification. "We have a lot of visiting dignitaries and consultants coming in here all the time," said one IFC employee. "So it's not unusual to see unfamiliar faces."

"Honore's not a vicious person," said defense attorney Craddock. If he does not receive a jail sentence, Craddock said, he will most likely be deported to Zaire.

"It may be that people are fascinated by him," Craddock said. "He has a certain dignity to him," said Elise Snyder. "I'm under the impression that he believes he is who he says he is."

Team to tap Antarctic food source

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (R) — Scientists will head for the Antarctic later this year to probe its frigid waters in the hope of unlocking the world's largest storehouse of protein.

Directors of the U.S. antarctic program announced that the scientists from six countries would in particular study the krill, shrimp-like creatures which swim in vast numbers around the coasts. The announcement said it had been estimated that the

protein-rich krill could be harvested at an annual rate of between 100 and 150 million tons.

"This is more than double the world catch of fish, which now totals about 70 million metric tons," the statement said.

The study will be conducted from the research ship *Melville*, due to leave Valparaiso in Chile on Nov. 29. Scientists from the United States, Argentina, Australia, Chile, Japan and Norway will be aboard.

Siberian 'wild people' emerge from taiga

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP) — Armed with worn-out axes, a useless flintlock and fierce, the big old man retreated deeper and deeper into the hostile Siberian wilderness to escape revolution, war and modern ways.

Apprentices and fishermen who probed the inhabited, mosquito-infested forests and boggy hills at the headwaters of the Abakan river in south-central Russia returned with legends of "wild people" lurking there.

It was only recently when traces of iron were discovered and geologists began to survey the hills from helicopters that civilization might up with 79-year-old Karpitovich Lykov, his two grown sons and two grown daughters.

The geologists' discovery of the family sent Yuri Svinitsky, a correspondent of the newspaper *Sovetskaya Industriya*, on a journey 300 kilometers up the Abakan and overland through the craggy hills. Deep in the primeval signa the journalist and his companion, a biologist, found the first traces of the Lykovs.

log lean-to and several rows of potatoes and hemp.

Farther on, alongside a rapid, nameless brook, they came on another lean-to. The Lykovs were inside.

"The door opened. Across the threshold stepped a tall, old man. He wore a knee-length, dark tunic and his bare feet showed from under tattered trousers. He did not offer his hand, gave a bow, mumbled something incomprehensible," Svinitsky wrote.

"From the same hut, one after another, came two muzhiks and two women. The former had thin, scraggly beards, similar long tunics and pants apparently made from sackcloth. The women had dark kerchiefs on their heads, long dark dresses tied at the waist with rope."

The Lykovs, Svinitsky said, were "old believers" whose ancestors had settled along the Abakan to escape repressions against the fundamentalist sect which broke from the Russian Orthodox Church in the 17th century.

The settlers were caught between Red and White armies during the Russian revolution and some fled to the mountains. After the revolution, the area was proclaimed a national park and most families accepted resettlement. Lykov, however, took his family still farther up the wild river, "carefully, covering the slightest track. He wanted to get lost, to disappear," the reporter wrote.

During World War II, scouting parties found the Lykovs, but the old man managed to give them the slip. Lykov's wife died and the family survived with only the most primitive

tools, supplies and foods.

"His ammunition ran out and the flintlock rifle became useless. They had to build wooden animal traps, to dig holes. There was no salt, so they ate food without it. Clothes, shoes, shelter — all came only with incredible effort. The only axe became worn to the handle... their only bucket was covered with patches."

The journalist began telling Lykov about the war, about factories and Sputniks. "So that's how it is," the old man would say. "We thought the stars had begun to shift." Told about the war, he proclaimed: "England is tricky. That's so."

Finally the Lykovs accepted resettlement in a town, where they marveled at electric lamps and teakettles and were thrown into panic by a latrine. The old man took a ride in a helicopter.

Although the newspaper story had all the makings of a romantic yarn, the Communist journalist carefully avoided making a hero of the strongly independent believer who fled socialism and avoided service in the war.

Svinitsky noted the superiority of the tiny village where the Lykovs were taken, and drew comparisons between the children there — big and healthy in socialist surroundings — and Lykov's. His children grew up small, sickly and pale because of his obstinacy, the reporter wrote.

"Today it is only the years, the long and agonizing years, that make it possible for people not to angrily condemn Lykov, as would be proper, but to treat him with kindness and even with concern," Svinitsky wrote.

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Ancient graves found

PRAGUE, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Czech archeologists have discovered a 4,000-year-old ground at Brezno, northern Bohemia, the state news agency reported here.

The find, believed to be the second largest prehistoric necropolis in Europe after that of Mikulcice in northern Bohemia, consists of a rectangular trench measuring 22 meters by 5 meters.

About 60 sepulchres have also been unearthed, the agency said.

PANDA TRADING ESTABLISHMENT

PANDA TRADING ESTABLISHMENT, KNOWN AS "THE BIG AND FRIENDLY CENTRAL MART CHAIN", IS NOW EXPANDING ITS OPERATIONS TO INCLUDE THE LARGEST DRY FOOD WAREHOUSE IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA. THEY HAVE GIVEN THIS LARGE BUILDING CONTRACT TO HATEL CONSTRUCTION EST. OF SAUDI ARABIA AND J X 4 ENTERPRISES OF RICHLAND, WASHINGTON, U.S.A. TO DO THE CIVIL CONSTRUCTION. IN TALKING WITH MR. JULIEN, J X 4 PRESIDENT HE HAD THESE COMMENTS TO MAKE. HIS SUPERVISORY STAFF HAS BEEN BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER IS MR. JAMES BILLINGSLEY WHO HAS WORKED ON J X 4 PROJECTS FOR MANY YEARS. THE LABOUR FORCE WAS RECRUITED FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND POSSESSES ALL THE NECESSARY SKILL REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT. THE TARGET COMPLETION OF THE WAREHOUSE CIVIL WORK IS NOVEMBER 5, 1980. MR. JULIEN STATES THAT HIS CREWS ARE WORKING TWO SHIFTS 12 HOURS EACH. HIS GOAL IS TO COMPLETE THE JOB WELL AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND STILL MAINTAIN HIS HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND GENERAL WORKMANSHIP. A SPECIFIC REASON FOR QUALITY IS SHOWN IN THEIR USE OF READY MIX CEMENT PURCHASED FROM AL RASHID-ABETONG ON KHURAI ROAD. THIS PRE-MIXED PRODUCTS IS KNOWN FROM EXPERIENCE TO BE OF HIGH QUALITY AND THE TIMELINESS OF PRODUCTION PLUS DELIVERY IS DEPENDABLE.

THE TWO COMPANIES HATEL CONSTRUCTION EST. AND J X 4 ENTERPRISES WILL ALSO CONSTRUCT OTHER FACILITIES FOR PANDA. THESE WILL INCLUDE A FOOD COLD STORE AND A COMPLEX OF EMPLOYEES LIVING QUARTERS TO HOUSE BOTH THE WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE PERSONNEL. ALL THESE BUILDING WILL BE LOCATED ON THE SAME

THE LARGEST DRY GOOD WAREHOUSE IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

PROPERTY WITH THE WAREHOUSE ON THE AL KHARJ ROAD.

HATEL CONSTRUCTION EST. AND J X 4 ENTERPRISES ARE SPREADING OUT WITH NEW BIDS ON JOBS THAT WILL SHOW THEIR FACILITIES TO PERFORM QUALITY WORK IN A TIMELY AND MORE EFFICIENT MANNER. THEY HAVE PROPOSED TO ONE COMPANY A PLAN TO ACCELERATE THEIR WORK PLANNING SO AS TO COMPLETE A MUCH NEEDED PROJECT. ALREADY 5 MONTHS BEHIND SCHEDULE. THIS TYPE OF VENTURE REQUIRES USE OF OTHER WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHED CONTRACTORS SUCH AS AL SHAWI EST. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS IN RI-

YADH. AL SHAWI TOGETHER WITH HATEL CONSTRUCTION EST. AND J X 4 ENTERPRISES COMPLETED THE ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION AND ELECTRICAL WORK OF PANDA I AND PANDA II.

HATEL CONSTRUCTION EST. AND J X 4 ENTERPRISES ARE PLANNING ON AN EXPANSION OF THEIR WORKFORCE FROM THE PRESENT NUMBER TO APPROXIMATELY 150 EMPLOYEES. AGAIN THE MANAGEMENT IS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND SKILLED LABOUR FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. JULIEN HAS STATED THAT THE PANDA PROJECT IS NOW ONE MONTH AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. THIS INDICATES COMPLETION BY APPROXIMATELY OCTOBER 5, 1980. HE IS NOW ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN EXPANDING HIS FUTURE PLANS TO INCLUDE OTHER PROJECTS IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA. HATEL CONSTRUCTION EST. AND J X 4 ENTERPRISES ARE NOW WELL ESTABLISHED IN THIS FIELD AND PLAN TO OPERATE HERE FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.



Oteiba promises West uninterrupted oil flow

BRASILIA, Brazil, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Arab oil-producing countries will guarantee uninterrupted supplies of petroleum to Western countries regardless of events surrounding fighting between Iraq and Iran, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said Al-Oteiba, has said.

Oteiba, a former president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said his country hoped for a swift end to fighting between the neighboring Gulf countries. But he said that Arab oil countries would not permit an interruption in their own oil shipments.

"We will not allow anything to stop our supply to our friends in the Western world," Al-Oteiba told reporters in the Brazilian capital Tuesday. "Our oil will continue to flow. We will not allow anybody to interfere in the flow of our oil because it is our life, it is our blood."

Oteiba also said Arab states would listen to requests for increased oil shipments in the event of decreased shipments as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian fighting. "We are ready to look at the demand requests from our friends

in the consuming world," Oteiba said. "But you have to remember that the consumers are enjoying a glut market and I don't think in the short term there will be any problem of supply."

Oteiba was in Brazil for talks with officials about possible increases in oil supplies to Brazil. He did not reveal whether any new scheme had been agreed upon, but indicated that oil shipments would be one part of a hoped-for increase in economic and technical contacts between the Emirates and Brazil.

Iraq is Brazil's major oil supplier, providing about half of the 850,000 barrels imported daily by the Latin American nation. Brazilian officials said in the event of an interruption in Iraqi supplies, the country has stocks sufficient to last about four months.

Oteiba said he was encouraged by Brazil's close relations with Iraq and other Arab countries. He acknowledged Brazilian shipments of light weaponry to Iraq and said he viewed such shipments as an "encouraging sign."

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The current recession has had little, if any, long term impact on inflation, a top U.S. government official said Tuesday. But, said Robert Russell, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, had the recession not occurred and had President Jimmy Carter not taken steps to curb rising prices, "the results would have been nothing short of disastrous." And he cautioned that there was a possibility that the inflation rate could go back into double digits if care is not taken.

JAKARTA, (AFP) — Energy ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) meet in Bali next week to discuss cooperation in the energy sector. The ministers from Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia will also study several industrial projects.

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — The House of Representatives has approved creation of a \$1,200 million "superfund" to clean up areas polluted by industrial waste. Seventy-five per cent of the funds will be raised within the next five years by new taxes on chemical industries.

DACCA, (R) — Third World jute producing countries, faced with a slump in world demand Wednesday began discussing a proposal to form an international organization to regulate the jute market along the lines of OPEC. Bangladesh's Agriculture Minister, Maj. Gen. Nurul Islam, told the opening session of the three-day conference that the jute market was depressed because industrialized countries dictated the price of raw materials.

WEST BERLIN, (R) — Striking railwaymen Tuesday abandoned their makeshift headquarters in a station of the East German-rail Reichsbahn railway in West Berlin, but pledged to continue their action for higher pay and greater trade union rights.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — A protectionist bill aimed at gradually clearing foreign fishing fleets from the United States' coastal waters has been approved by the House of Representatives. The bill, passed 300-97 Tuesday, would gradually reduce the allowable catch that foreign fishermen could take within 320 kilometers of the U.S. coast as the U.S. fishing industry expands to take over the job.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR.	Closing Date
Municipality of Jeddah	Improvement and beautification of roads (second stage/third group)	35	10000	Oct. 5
Municipality of Al-Ayayh	Temporary asphalt in some rural areas	15/26/11	250	Oct. 26
Ministry of P.T.T. (Saudi)	Supply of micrograph	80/3133	1000	Oct. 8
Ministry of P.T.T.	Sanitation of building complexes at the Institute of Radio and Telecommunications, Riyadh	10/400/401	100	Sept. 28
Ministry of Defense and Aviation	Extension and installation of co-axial cable in the Southern Province	25/400/401	1000	Oct. 8
Ministry of P.T.T. (Saudi)	Supply and maintenance of testing equipment	814	100	Sept. 28
	Supply of small generators	824	100	Sept. 28

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24TH SEPTEMBER, 1980
15TH D-QIDAH, 1400

Barth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
RoRo	Merzarin Arabia	A.E.T.	Containers/Trailers	23-9-80
RoRn	Raad	S.M.A.	Loading Cars	23-9-80
1A	Seaspeed Arabia	Fayez	Flats/Cars/Loading MTYs	23-9-80
3	Jyojin Maru	Alireza	Vehicles	23-9-80
4	Artemon	Najid	Tn load Vehicles	23-9-80
5	Barges Green Valley	Kanoo	Flour	13-9-80
7	Iran Sedaghat	S.E.A.	Rice/Tea/Tobacco/General	23-9-80
8	Ocean Hope	A.E.T.	Containers/Flats/General/Plant	23-9-80
9	Manistee	O.C.E.	Reefer	10-9-80
10	Columbus Venture	Kanoo	Timber/Plywood/General	22-9-80
11	Ngamnei Chau	Alatas	Bagged Durra	13-9-80
13	Wakagiku Maru	Alireza	Loading MTYs	23-9-80
16	Oakland	Rezaayat	Containers	23-9-80
18	Lama	Rulaco	Bulk Cement	23-9-80
19	Alain LD	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	18-9-80
24	Jeddah Crown	A.E.T.	Containers	23-9-80
28	Passat Universal	Star	Oranges/Lemons	23-9-80
29	Hilco Sprinter	Star	Reefer	12-9-80
30	Mult Frost	O.C.E.	Reefer	18-9-80
36	Ming Cheer	Sadaka	Containers/Load MTYs	23-9-80
39	Ramsis	Fayez	General	22-9-80
40	Kapetanikos	A.A.	Bagged Barley	22-9-80
41	Ramsis	S.S.M.S.C.	Maize/Sorghum/Rice	16-9-80

King Abdul Aziz Port

Dammam

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS OF
15/11/1400 — 24/9/1980 — CHANGES PAST

B.No.	Name of the Ship	Agents	Type of cargo	Arr.Date
5	Aetolia	Gulf	Gen/Cement	21-9-80
10	Yuchun	Orni	Loading Urea	20-9-80
19	Theanto As	Gosabli	Bagged Barley	21-9-80
29	Robin Hood	UEP	Gen/Rice	22-9-80
32	Mentor	Gulf	Gen/Conts	22-9-80
36	Pelusa (DB)	SMC	Bulk Cement	20-9-80



Mana Said Al-Oteiba

EEC aides okay austere draft budget

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — EEC treasury ministers have agreed an austere draft 1981 budget and cut the figure proposed by the commission sharply, European diplomatic sources said.

The commission's preliminary draft called for a \$30.42 billion budget 25 per cent above 1980, but very rough estimates by diplomats at the end of an all-night meeting here put the draft budget around five per cent above the \$23 billion 1980 figure.

Strong Franco-German pressure for austerity emerged when the two countries blocked much of the commission's proposed rises in spending on regional, social, industrial and energy policies and funds for some sectors were reduced.

Sources said the ministers recognized that the European parliament, which examines the budget in November could call for some rises in on-farm spending. Farm spending now accounts for about 70 per cent of outlays.

The budget includes provisions for rebates of roughly \$251 million in Britain's budget contribution in 1980.

Some sources thought parliamentary reaction to the draft agreed Wednesday would be harsher than its seven-month hold-up of the 1980 budget.

In another development, the EEC's development commissioner, Claude Cheysson, soothed Third World tempers in Luxembourg Tuesday night with a number of concessions in various disputes between the EEC and the Bloc of 59 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations which are economically linked with the EEC through the Lome-2 Convention.

Cheysson said the forthcoming admission of Zimbabwe as the 60th member of the ACP group would have no adverse effect on the ACP export quotas to the EEC, mainly concerning sugar, meat and tobacco.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Wednesday	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahamian Dollar	—	—	3.90
Belgian Franc (1,000)	115.00	118.00	—
Canadian Dollar	2.35	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	184.00	186.00	184.50
Dutch Guilder (100)	169.00	—	169.00
Egyptian Pound	—	4.35	4.30
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	90.00	90.25
French Franc (100)	76.00	80.00	79.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	80.00	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	43.00
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	40.00	38.50	39.00
Japanese Yen (1,000)	16.00	—	15.60
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.37	11.39
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—	12.40
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	97.20	96.80
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	88.50	85.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	33.75
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	44.50
Pound Sterling	7.96	8.00	7.99
Omani Rial (100)	—	—	91.50
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.58
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	49.00	45.75
Swiss Franc (100)	204.00	202.00	200.85
Syrian Lira (100)	—	77.00	85.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	44.00	—
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.33	3.325
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	73.15	72.95
Gold kg.	—	76,450.00	—
10 Tola bar	—	8,950.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Jeddah, St. Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

OPEC's two-part plan to boost Third World aid

VIENNA, Sept. 24 (R) — OPEC ministers, at their meeting here last week, appear to have made progress on a two-part plan to boost aid to the Third World. The oil, finance and foreign ministers concentrated on two major aid proposals which once seemed in competition but which through negotiations have now been made compatible.

According to Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, the oil producers all agreed they must go beyond their \$4 billion OPEC Fund for International Development to provide faster and more extensive aid to the world's poorest countries.

According to several oil and finance ministers who were asked about OPEC aid by reporters, the meeting narrowed its choices to an Algerian-Venezuelan plan for a \$20 billion development bank and an Iraqi-proposed joint fund financed by OPEC and industrialized countries.

"The bank proposal and the joint fund could complement each other," Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto said in describing the emerging compromise. "The bank could be developed first, and then the joint fund."

The final decision on aid by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is not expected before the organization's 20th anniversary summit in Baghdad in November. There will be two prior meetings — a finance ministers session in Quito on Oct. 6 and another tri-ministerial conference just before the Baghdad summit to iron it out. The meetings were arranged before the outbreak of Iran-Iraq fighting.

An OPEC aid official, arguing it would take a long time before industrialized countries agreed to join OPEC in an aid fund, said: "They'll probably agree on the bank, which needs only their own consent, and then start the long process of trying to get the industrialized world to help."

Last week's meeting did not decide whether to simply enlarge the present fund or

turn it into a bank with \$20 billion capital and the right to borrow on international capital markets.

Although he is a co-sponsor of the bank proposal, Calderon played down this issue, saying the main question was how to make OPEC aid — both its balance-of-payments support and its development aid more responsive to the Third World's needs.

"One of the most pressing problems facing developing countries now is their balance of payments," he said. "You cannot wait six months for balance-of-payments help."

He added that the strengthened fund would need a new mechanism for regular contributions, rather than the present system where finance ministers have to approve new funds at their six-monthly meetings.

The present OPEC fund, which was founded in 1976 as a temporary agency to provide low-cost loans to developing countries, has encountered difficulties because of Iran's unwillingness to pledge its pre-revolutionary aid levels — about one-fourth of the fund's revenue — to the fund.

The second plan, which once seemed in competition with the Algerian-Venezuelan bank proposal, is an ambitious suggestion from Iraq for a joint fund financed by both OPEC and industrialized countries.

According to this idea, OPEC would pay aid contributions based on the increase in its oil export prices to the Third World while the industrialized countries would give a contribution to the rate of inflation in their exports to the developing states.

The joint fund, which Iraqi Oil Minister Taweh Abdul-Karim said had been accepted as part of the OPEC long-term strategy report, would use its revenues to provide low-cost soft loans to the poorest Third World countries and more expensive — but still favorable — loans to the middle-income developing countries.

The fund's voting structure should be one-third for OPEC, one-third for other developing countries, and one-third for the industrialized world, he added.



Humberto Calderon Berti

While the joint fund seemed to enjoy support among a majority of the delegations, Venezuelan and Algerian oil ministers emphasized their belief that it could not be work fast enough.

West readies plan for oil emergency

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AP) — If a new oil supply emergency arises, the West has an agreed plan for a "fair and equitable" distribution of the available supplies.

The plan, designed by the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA), is automatically set in motion if oil supplies drop by more than 7 per cent in any of the 22 member states — all the major Western industrial nations, including France, plus Japan.

The IEA was established on U.S. initiative after the 1973 oil boycott, but France would not join, seeing it as an "anti-OPEC" move.

Under the IEA plan, each country has to maintain minimum reserves to cover its needs for 90 days, and have ready an effective program to quickly cut domestic consumption by 7 per cent.

Market continues retreat

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 — The market Tuesday continued its earlier retreat on heavy volume. Losers outnumbered gainers by almost three to one. The London pun gold fix was down 9.50 from the morning to 711.

News was less than optimistic with new factory orders for durable goods down 2.3 per cent in August. This follows a gain of 11.3 per cent in July. Action on the hostages has been halted while the Iran-Iraq conflict continues.

The Dow industrial collapsed 12.56 to 962.03, and utilities were off 1.20 to 110.85. The Dow transports index fell moderately .82 to 349.20, as did the Amex, off .05 to 345.13. The New York Stock Exchange index gained slightly to 75.84, up 0.41. Volume was heavy at 64 million shares vs 53 million shares Monday.

Gold stocks finished the day with substantial advances though less than earlier in the day. Dome Mines closed at 128 1/2, up 6 1/2 ASA up 6 1/2 to 86, and Homestake up 7 1/2 to 105. Campbell Red Lake gained 5 to 79, Day Mines 2 1/2 to 46 1/2, and Callahan Mining 1 1/2 to 38 1/2. Hedia was off 2 1/2 to 50 1/4, however.

Technology stocks also suffered broad declines. Burroughs was one of the day's biggest losers at 63 1/2, off 5 1/2, as was Texas Instruments at 139 1/2, off 3 1/2. IBM was down 1 1/2 to 67. Honeywell 2 1/2 to 96, and National Semiconductor declined 3 points to 41 1/2. Xerox lost 1 1/2 to 64 1/2.

Among the automobile stocks, Chrysler was off 1/2 to 10 1/2, and Ford was down 1/2 to 29 1/2. General Motors lost 1 1/2 to 56 1/2, in active trading.

Supplied by Merrill Lynch International Co. Reuters

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arab news

International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

International Share Information المعلومات الدولية

[illegible]

US Insulat.	8	8	Case	74.80	75.00
US Steel	22 1/2	23	Central	12.80	12.40
US Tobacco	36 1/4	36 1/4	Central Norwegian	3.45	3.30
Unid Technologies	53 1/2	52 1/2	CNP	2.16	2.40
Valero Enr.	27	27 1/2	Coles	5.90	(NT)
			Comcast		

Wachovia Corp.	191%	19%	Com. Gold	(NT)	8.3%
Walter Jim	344%	34%	CRA		6.3%
Warner Comm.	62%	62%	CSR		7.4%
Warner Lambert	221%	22%	Cudgen		2.8%
Wells Fargo	26%	26%	Dunlop		0.8%
Western Bancorp	30%	30%	Elder Smith GM		3.7%

Western Union	30%	30%	EZ Industries	7.00	(NT)
Weyinghouse Elect.	26%	28%	Fabrizio	1.68	(NT)
Weyinghouse	29%	35%	Grace Bros.	2.10	2.10
Whirlpool	22%	22%	GM Kelloggite	11.50	10.50
Winn-Dixie Sr.	31%	51%	Hammerley	-4.60	4.30
Winco	29%	29%	Hennixson	1.25	1.00

Wyly Corp.	17%	18	Hooker	1.15	1.1
Xerox Corp.	86%	54%	Jennings Industries	(NT)	1.1
Zapata Corp.	90%	88%	Kellogg	8.80	6.8
Zenith Radio	16%	16%	Land Lease	4.15	4.2
			Megatran	7.30	7.2
			Mead Bros.	0.95	0.9

MetLife Ex.	1.76	1.76
MetLife	4.80	4.80
Mt. Lynd.	2.35	2.35
Nat. Bank	1.55	1.55
Nat. Bank	2.70	2.70

DOW JONES	Amfac	1.28	1.28
NOON STOCK AVERAGES	North Broken Hill	4.30	4.30
September 23	Oakridge	3.75	3.75
September 22	Oil Search	0.28	0.28
September 21	Pancontinental	7.50	7.50
September 20	Peko-Wallend	11.50	11.50

30 Industrials ..	974.08	DN 0.51	or 0.05%	Philip Morris	(NT)	8.22
20 Transport ...	251.01	UP 0.89	or 0.28%	Pioneer Concrete		2.25
15 Utilities	111.32	DN 0.73	or 0.65%	Queensland Mines ...		3.80
65 Stocks	358.99	DN 0.14	or 0.04%	Rentlax	(NT)	23.00
				Rapco		1.02
				Robe		1.48

CLOSING		CLOSING	
Sept. 22	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Prime Frs.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swan Brewery	1.00	1.00	1.00
Southland	0.58	0.58	0.58
Southern	25.00	25.00	25.00
H.C. Siegh	1.54	1.54	1.54
Selftrust	(NT)	(NT)	(NT)
Santos	14.00	14.00	14.00

Air Liquide	452.00	451.00	TNT	2.51	2.51
Alkathem	78.20	78.50	Tooth	1.92	1.92
Aux. Ent.	500.00	511.00	Ush Mining	5.96	6.00
Beghin-Say	210.90	228.00	Walters	0.75	0.75
Bourgeois	578.00	692.00	Westfield	4.00	4.00
			Wheatland	0.35	0.35

BSN Gervais	905	998	Waco	910	6.0
Carrefour	1705	1689	WNC	8.75	(N)
Casino	1425	1453	WPI	3.12	2.1
CEM	51.50	52.80	Woodside Pet.	1.78	1.7
Chiers	13.80	14.15	Woodworth		
Chlor. Fluorim	143.00	149.00			

CIT-Alcatel	1000	1070
Ctds Med.	413.00	413.00
Cie Bancaria	371.00	373.00
CGE	367.50	344.00nd
CCF	182.00	

TOKYO トウキョウ

	Closing	Closing
3-Month T-Bill	100.00	100.00
3-Month Eurodollar	100.00	100.00
3-Month Japanese Yen	100.00	100.00
3-Month Swiss Franc	100.00	100.00
3-Month German Mark	100.00	100.00
3-Month Italian Lira	100.00	100.00
3-Month Spanish Peseta	100.00	100.00
3-Month Portuguese Escudo	100.00	100.00
3-Month Greek Drachma	100.00	100.00
3-Month Turkish Lira	100.00	100.00
3-Month Indian Rupee	100.00	100.00
3-Month Pakistani Rupee	100.00	100.00
3-Month Bangladeshi Taka	100.00	100.00
3-Month Sri Lankan Rupee	100.00	100.00
3-Month Nepalese Rupee	100.00	100.00
3-Month Maldivian Rufiyaa	100.00	100.00
3-Month Bhutanese Ngultrum	100.00	100.00
3-Month Mongolian Tugrik	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kyrgyzstani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Tajikistani Somoni	100.00	100.00
3-Month Uzbekistani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kazakhstani Tenge	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kyrgyzstani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Tajikistani Somoni	100.00	100.00
3-Month Uzbekistani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kazakhstani Tenge	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kyrgyzstani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Tajikistani Somoni	100.00	100.00
3-Month Uzbekistani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kazakhstani Tenge	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kyrgyzstani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Tajikistani Somoni	100.00	100.00
3-Month Uzbekistani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kazakhstani Tenge	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kyrgyzstani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Tajikistani Somoni	100.00	100.00
3-Month Uzbekistani Som	100.00	100.00
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3-Month Uzbekistani Som	100.00	100.00
3-Month Kazakhstani Tenge	100.00	100.00</

CFF	425.00	424.00		Sept. 16	Sept.
OHC	154.50	153.90		Prices Yen	
Generale Eaux	455.00	470.00	Asehi Elec.-Chem. ...	186	185
ED-Aquitaine	1127	1109	Bank of Tokyo	203	203
Esoo	260.50	260.50	Banyu Pharm.	554	548
			Canon Camera	575	575

Pr. Yarnes	269.50	267.00	Osaka Kanyo Bank	402	404
Pr. Petroles	227.00	293.00	Dahms House	590	590
Galerie Lafayette	138.00	137.00	Full Photo Film	745	738
Hachette	269.00	270.00	Fuji Photo	672	666
Arrol	95.00	95.60	Hiroshi	330	328
J. Borel	131.00	136.00	Isoda	326	326

Kleber Colombes	50.00	47.00	C. Breda	401	414
Lafarge	295.00	296.50	Kajima	311	319
Legrand	1625	1622	Kansai ES Power	896	898
Loctranfrance	200.00	204.00	Kanagaki Steel	140	140
L'Oreal	675.00	680.00	Komatsu	586	585
Lyonnaise	55.30	55.50	Kubota	374	377

MacArthur Corp.	35.50	35.70	Mitsubishi Elec.	797	797
Alco. Normande	40.10	40.00	Mitsubishi Chemical	254	254
Michelin	834	839	Mitsubishi Electric	217	219
Mont-Hennessy	540.00	544.00	Mitsubishi Hyv Ind.	181	191
Moulinex	87.00	70.00	Mitsui Co.	391	381
Musson	440.00	427.00	Mitsui Electric	548	548

Nobel-Bozal	50.00	50.40	Nippon Electric	488	488
Nobel-East	39.00	38.80	Nippon Oil	1360	1425
Ofida	242.00	241.00	Nippon Steel	143	143
PUK	105.00	104.20	Nissan Motor	950	950
Pernod Ricard	331.00	332.00	Pioneer	2360	2280
Pesera	204.00	206.00	Pitcho	537	537

Peugeot Citroen	157.50	195.00	Sharp	639	63
Pooleton	228.00	228.00	Shiokido	620	91
Price	198.20	196.00	Sony	3350	330
Printemps	117.50	117.00	Suntomo Chem.	136	13
Radar	540.00	543.00	Takeda	315	61
			Telint	136	13

Radiotech.....	310.80	310.00	Tokyo Marine Fire.....	650	65
Radtel (Ch. Fee).....	145.80	146.80	Toray Indus.....	229	22
Radoute a Roubaix.....	445.80	446.00	Toshiba Elec.....	218	21
Rhone Poulenc.....	115.10	116.50	Toto.....	491	48
Roussel-UCLAF.....	240.00	247.00	Toyko Kogyo.....	361	36
SA.....	18.80	18.60	Toyota.....	775	76

Sacré	162.00	162.00
Sagot	295.00	1014.00
Saint-Gobain	124.00	124.00
St Louis-Bouhon	195.00	207.00
SAT	425.00	425.00
Schneider	164.50	162.00

Sida Rosengård	855.00	850.00	Cash	Cash
Sogerap	185.00	184.50	Sept. 22	Sept.
Sommer	360.00	360.50	Price Swiss Fr.	
Suez	301.00	303.00	Ajusé (Br)	1280
Thompson-Brandt	238.80	240.00	Bank Lau	5020
			BOV (Bearing)	1680
				1500

UTA.....	174.70	131.00	Sushrie.....	2915	2915
Unipar.....	10.50	10.50	Ciba Geigy (Br).....	1095	1070
Valco (Parado).....	282.00	353.00	Ciba Geigy (Non-vol).....	855	855
Valeorec.....	72.00	66.50nd	Columbus.....	790	790
Foreign Issues			Credit Suisse.....	2545	2545
			Elecromet.....	2930	2930

BASF	298.80	298.00	Fischer (Br)	860	84
Exxon	290.50	294.50	Hickler (Br)	825	83
Goldfields	64.50	66.70	Intermed	5850	5825
Inco	104.50	110.00	Jenmol (Fr.100)	1470	1480
Nestle	8430	8430	Lands & Gyr (Reg)	1540	1540

Norsk-Hydro	503.00	532.00	Nordia (Beamer)	3980	3290
Petrolina	673.00	707.00	Pirelli	262	284
Philips	36.20	37.30	Sandoz (Beamer)	3900	3900
Pres. Brand	312.00	315.00	Sandoz (Non-viting) ..	477	414
Royal Dutch	964.50	372.00	Satoru (Beamer)	800	810
			Schindler (Beamer)	1580	1580

HIZ	47.00	48.00221	Swiss (Br)	300	300
Siemens	553.00	543.00	Sulzer (Reg)	2520	2520
Serry	53.70	54.00	Sulzer (Non-voting)	421	421
Unilever	257.80	266.00	Swissair (Bearer)	733	733
			Swiss Bank Corp.	377	377
			Swiss Reun (Gr)	7300	7300

SINGAPORE	Closing	Closing
	Sept. 23	Sept. 22
	Price Singapore S	
	19.20	
Banknotes		
Union Bank	3485	3485
Windsor & Ass (B) ...	2750	2750
Zurich Ins (B)	14975	15000
BASLE		
Roche & Baur	7125	7000

Boystead.....	5.10	5.25	Roche Div. Cert.	71250	705
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1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

مکذا من اجل

London bout Saturday Minter awaiting Hagler

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Alan Minter has reached the hardest part of his preparation for his world middleweight championship defense, against Marvin Hagler, of Boston, at Wembley arena on Saturday.

"With only four days to go, it's a case of sweating it out. I have finished my sparring and am just that little bit fitter than I have ever been before, if that is possible. I could fight tomorrow, but I have to wait until Saturday. This is the worst time and I shall be glad to get it over," Minter said Tuesday.

Minter should have wound up his sparring Tuesday. But had to miss the last boxing session because of a damaged sparring partner. Otherwise it was a full work-out. Having already boxed two world title fights in the past six months he is not short of practice and his condition is superb.

"What, with him already being in the country, reading about him in the papers has made me work that much harder," said Minter.

Minter said he will take Saturday's fight as it comes. "I've seen Hagler fight and he's so superman. I shall go out and try a

few things and see how I catch him best and what he is made of. If the chance comes to nail him I shall take it but if it has to go 15 rounds that is okay with me as well. But one thing is sure. I shall not stand around and look at him."

Minter said the fact that Hagler like himself, is a southpaw, did not present any problems. "He can still be bit by jab, whichever way he stands. They say he can switch to left and right as well. If he does that will probably mean that he is in trouble. If he does switch I probably won't even notice."

Minter expects a hard bout, but suggests that it could turn out to be easy. "When I won the title from (Vito) Autofermo they all predicted a bloodbath and it wasn't. When I defended against him they said it would be a war. It turned out to be so easy it was ridiculous."

Minter admitted that he always worries about opponents and may be worrying a little more about Hagler than the others. "But no hate, no feelings against him. It will just be a cold-blooded professional job."

He does not think cuts will be a problem, even though they blighted the early part of his career.



Marvin Hagler

Cycle teams leave Paris for Brussels

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AFP) — French world id-racing champion Bernard Hinault's sense from Wednesday's Paris-Brussels cycling classic has left the way open for a rich or Belgian win.

The relatively flat course suits the North European riders more than the French or Italians and their normally impeccable teamwork is another considerable advantage. Nine Belgian teams will be among the stars on the 287 kms. Haul from capital to pitipal Insober including Daniel Williams, arc Demeyer, Jos Jacobs and especially last ar's winner (and in 1977) Ludo Peeters. Splendor have Michel Pollentier, Udo Van alster and the Irish sprinter Sean Kelly while Mini-Fiat have the three Blancvaert others.

Boule D'Or had hoped to include experienced Roger De Vlaeminck, who was keen to in this race for the first time, but he pulled it with an injury.

The traditionally powerful Ti-Raleigh quad will shoulder Dutch hopes with two of the best finishers in the world, Jan Raas and Gerrie Knetemann, the top candidates.

The French have teams competing —



BUNCHED: Tour de France cyclist bunch together last June, led by one of the top riders in Wednesday's Paris-Brussels cycling classic, Gerrie Knetemann of the Belgian Ti-Raleigh team, right. With him at the lead is Jan Van van de Velde.

Peugeot, Miko-Mercier, Puch and La Redoute — and the Italians one — Magniflex.

Jacques Bossis, who won the Fourmes

Grand Prix ten days ago will be the main French hope along this year's Paris-Nice winner Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle and the Italians will be looking to Milan-San Remo winner Perino Gavazzi.



DEFENSE: This defense last June of the world middleweight title by Alan Minter, right, meant attacking Italy's Vito Autofermo. The British champ says he won't hold back in another defense of his crown — against American Marvin Hagler in England Saturday.

Wins 2 tie-breakers Stanford ace stuns Connors

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 (AP) — Winning tie breakers in the second and third sets, unknown Tim Mayott came from behind to stun Jimmy Connors Tuesday night in a \$175,000 tennis tournament at the Cw Palace.

Mayott, a 20-year-old Stanford University student, dropped the first set to the second-seeded Connors 3-6, but used his booming serve to take the second set 7-6 (7-5), and the third 7-6 (9-7).

With Connors having continual difficulty landing his first serve, Mayott began to assert himself midway through the second set. After trailing 5-2, he broke Connors service and won four out of five games to force the tie breaker.

In the final tie breaker, Mayott took an 8-7 lead with a strong overhead shot and won the match when Connors' shot down the line went barely out.

Top-seed and defending champion John McEnroe followed the second-round match between Connors and Mayott with a match against Sherwood Stewart.

Earlier, unseeded Vince Van Patten upset sixth-seeded Victor Amaya, 6-3, 6-4 in the opening round match.

Van Patten broke Amaya's serve twice and used a devastating two-hand backhand to surge through the second set in a 6-3, 6-4 victory.

Third-seeded Genc Mayer and No. 5 Brian

Gotfried were easy second round winners. Mayer defeating Van Winitsky 6-4, 6-4 while Gotfried stopped Russel Simpson 6-3, 6-3.

John Sadri, the eighth seed, topped Nick Saviano 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3) and 13th seed Brian teacher fell to unseeded Fritz Buchning 6-4, 6-4 in other second round action of the Transamerica Open.

In first round action, 11th seed Vijay

Amritraj of India downed Sandy Mayer 6-0, 6-4.



Jimmy Connors

Slimmer Ali ignoring age, ready to fight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Muhammad Ali is well on the way to winning the first round of his attempt to win the world heavyweight crown for the fourth time, that of his weight problem.

The 38-year-old former champion, who takes on title-holder Larry Holmes at Las Vegas on Oct. 2, began his intensive preparations earlier this year at a flabby 115 kgs.

Now, after three months training at his Deer Lake camp in Pennsylvania, he is down to just over 100 kgs. And is optimistic he can get down to the 97 kgs, which was his fighting weight during his earlier years.

Boxing observers have said that Ali has very seldom prepared himself so rigorously for a bout, proving that he is at least mentally set for his clash with the unbeaten Holmes for the World Boxing Council (WBC) title.

Other observers, however, point out that Ali's age and lack of competitive fighting (he has not been in the ring since regaining the crown against Leon Spinks two years ago) will tell and that his normal crispness will be missing.

Meanwhile, Ali's legend has failed to convince many of his old rivals. British weekly *Boxing News* carried out a poll which showed that old foes, Joe Frazier, Earnie Shavers, Jimmy Young and Leon Spinks all picked the younger man, World Boxing Association champ Mike Weaver went along with that saying his heart was for Ali, but his head says a win for Holmes.

Support for Ali, however, came in the form of WBA welterweight champ Tommy Hearns "Ali by decision," WBC light-heavyweight champion Matthew Saad Muhammad "he'll win because he really is the greatest" and his WBA equivalent Eddie Mustafa Muhammad "Muhammad will give Holmes the beating of his life."

Syria downs China 1-0

KUWAIT, Sept. 24 (RI) — Syria swept to the top of its group in the Asian Cup soccer tournament with a 1-0 win over China Tuesday.

Muhammad Jalal Kishkek broke the deadlock four minutes from the end of a match mainly dominated by defense to give the Syrians five points from three games. China has taken only one point from its three Group "A" matches.

Tuesday's group "B" clash between Malaysia and Qatar ended in a 1-1 draw.

Tukamin Bahari gave the Malaysians the lead after half an hour but Qatar fought back spiritedly in the second half to equalize with a Mansour Mufah header in the 53rd minute.

saudi business

A Local Magazine of International Standard

THIS WEEK

- SAMA: "Model" offshore bankers healthily compete
- OPEC Brawls in Vienna
- Arabs in U.S. society
- Camp David and labor movement
- Lobbyist raps Carter tax plan
- Saudi Arabian government tenders

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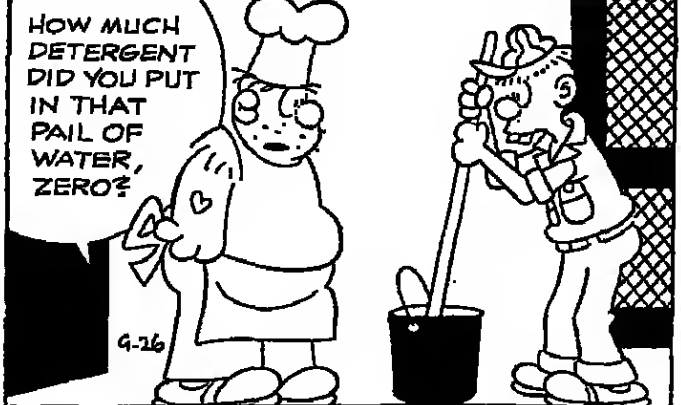
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HOW MUCH DETERGENT DID YOU PUT IN THAT PAIL OF WATER, ZERO?

9-26

BLONDIE



I'D LIKE TO HAVE THESE SHOES RESELED.


ARE YOU SURE?

WHY DO YOU ASK?

IT WOULD BE CHEAPER TO HAVE YOUR FEET RESELED.

9-25

B.C.

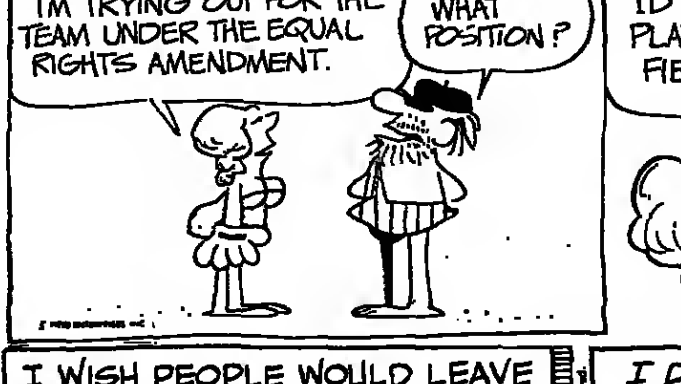


WE ALL KNOW CLUMSY HAS SOME GOOD PITCHES AND MIXES THEM WELL,

BUT WHAT WOULD YOU SAY IS HIS "OUT PITCH"?

THE ONE THAT KONKS THEIR NOGGINS.

HAGAR




I'M TRYING OUT FOR THE TEAM UNDER THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

WHAT POSITION?

I'D LIKE TO PLAY THE FIELD.

DURING OR AFTER THE GAMES?

SMALL SOCIETY

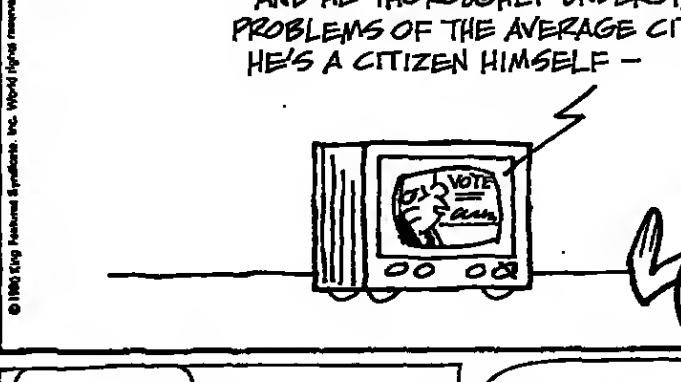


I WISH PEOPLE WOULD LEAVE MY THINGS ALONE!

I DON'T TOUCH OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY AND I WISH THEY WOULDN'T TOUCH MINE!

THAT'S A FUNNY THING FOR A VIKING TO SAY

WIZARD



AND HE THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS THE PROBLEMS OF THE AVERAGE CITIZEN BECAUSE HE'S A CITIZEN HIMSELF -

I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT...

...WHISTLING ON A MORNING LIKE THIS, COLD, DAMP, OVERCAST AND REALLY DEPRESSING!

YOU'RE FORGETTING THE NOON HANGING

DENNIS the MENACE



REMEMBER WHEN YOU USED TO PICK ME UP WITHOUT GRUNTIN'?

Contract Bridge Bidding Quiz

B. Jay Becker

You are South, both sides vulnerable. The bidding has been:

West North East South
1 2 3 4

What would you bid now with each of the following five hands?

1. ♠A J 8 4 3 ♥K 6 2 ♦8 3 ♣Q 7 4
2. ♠K 7 3 ♥A Q 5 4 ♦Q 9 2 ♣K 6 3
3. ♠A Q 6 2 ♥J 7 5 4 ♦K 8 7 3 ♣9
4. ♠K 9 5 ♥A Q J 9 8 6 2 ♦6 ♣9 4
5. ♠A K 9 6 5 3 ♥10 ♦7 ♣A 9 7 4 2

1. Three clubs. The temptation to bid two spades is strong, but the club raise is more likely to get you to the best contract. You can't show the spades and the clubs in one bid, and must decide on one or the other - with full knowledge that, either way, you may be suppressing vital information.

Neither bid is forcing, and partner may pass. The chief advantage of bidding three clubs, which is clearly a step towards game, is that it may induce partner to bid three notrump with a diamond stopper, while a two spade bid would be highly ambiguous both as to distribution and high-card strength.

2. Three notrump. Partner's overcall in the two level is practically always based on the values for an opening bid, and you should therefore assume there's a game in the hand (on the principle that an opening bid opposite an opening bid equals game). It would be wrong to shyly-shyly bid by bidding only two notrump, since you might well get left at the post.

3. Pass. There is not much chance for game, despite the 10 high-card points, and the winning action in the long run is to pass. The value of the hand is greatly reduced by the absence of a club fit, and any call other than a pass might get you too high. Partner will probably make two clubs, and that could be the limit of the hand.

4. Four hearts. That's what you'll probably make, and that's what you should therefore bid.

5. Four notrump. The number of tricks partner can make will almost surely depend on how many aces he has, and Blackwood is consequently very much in order. If partner has no aces he will bid five clubs, which you would pass; if he has one ace he will bid five diamonds, which you would correct to six clubs; and if he has two aces he will bid five hearts, in which case you should confidently raise him to seven clubs.

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Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1990

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
A luncheon date may bring you special satisfaction. Downplay ego if you feel stymied in a situation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
You'll enjoy some private moments with a loved one or an artistic project, but the world keeps knocking on your door for attention.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
Cordiality is your best bet now on the social circuit. Friends may involve you in their problems. Try to avoid conflict.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
A business luncheon goes well, but otherwise you may meet with some tricky problems careerwise. Don't expect miracles.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
You may receive a pleasant invitation but have trouble adjusting your schedule at present. Be inventive.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Romance brings inner satisfaction, but a complicated business or financial situation may have you concerned most of this day.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
A social situation finds you popular, but a loved one may feel threatened. Do your best to cooperate with others fully.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
Though you'll enjoy the favor of superiors, the work load may test your mettle now. The little things that go wrong could irk you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Someone at a distance admires you, but in your immediate environment, efforts to have fun meet with stressful complications.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Despite some good news, a family member may be difficult to please right now. Let others air their beefs without you getting upset.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Though you'll have the support of loved ones, there still may be some problems in communicating ideas. Stay clear of argument.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
A lucky assignment could come your way, and you may meet with romance, but you need extra care in handling financial matters.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- Noted Auntie
- Gay Nineties
- Czar
- Fill the lungs
- Go for
- Director
- Spiegelberg
- Dutch commune
- For each
- First lady
- Horse or soap
- Tease
- Egg-shaped figures
- Boundary
- Tennis queen
- Summoned
- Italian river
- Tossed - drummer - Blakey
- "-? well hardly ever"
- Wine vineyard (Fr.)
- Frothy drink
- Burmese knife
- Screed
- Hairdo style
- Paradisiacal
- Loam
- Forsake

DOWN

- Word with stone or post
- Eager
- Proffer
- Opposite of WSW
- Avaricious ones
- Cavities (anat.)
- "- Stoops to Conquer"
- Consider
- Heightened
- Backed off
- Bombard
- Prefix for phrase or site
- Supersede
- Stallion or, e.g., Stallone, e.g.
- Legislated
- Prepare a path
- Call
- Low po
- "Caro"
- None
- Word with
- Donk
- Snake

Yesterday's Answers

1. Noted Auntie: Auntie
2. Gay Nineties: Nineties
3. Czar: Czar
4. Fill the lungs: Breathe
5. Go for: Go for
6. Director: Director
7. Spiegelberg: Spiegelberg
8. Dutch commune: Dutch commune
9. For each: For each
10. First lady: First lady
11. Horse or soap: Soap
12. Tease: Tease
13. Egg-shaped figures: Egg-shaped figures
14. Boundary: Boundary
15. Tennis queen: Tennis queen
16. Summoned: Summoned
17. Italian river: Italian river
18. Tossed - drummer - Blakey: Tossed - drummer - Blakey
19. "-? well hardly ever": Well hardly ever
20. Wine vineyard (Fr.): Vineyard
21. Frothy drink: Frothy drink
22. Burmese knife: Burmese knife
23. Screed: Screed
24. Hairdo style: Hairdo style
25. Paradisiacal: Paradisiacal
26. Loam: Loam
27. Forsake: Forsake

arab news CALENDAR

DAHMAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
5:31 Children's Feature
6:42 Health Education
7:26 Family hour Festival
8:12 Sports Special
8:47 Second Run Theater

SAUDI RADIO

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On GW at 11.625 MHz in 25 meter band
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THURSDAY

Afternoon Transmission

1:00 Opening
1:01 Holy Quran
1:05 Glimpse of Guidance
1:10 This Week's Landmark
1:20 Top of the Pops
1:30 Jazz Music
2:20 Q. & A.
2:30 Swing Era
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 Islam: The Divine Truth
3:30 A Selection of Music
3:50 Close-down

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours
8:30 Sarah Ward
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsday
9:30 Opera Star
10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours
10:30 Sports Round-up
10:45 Something to Show You
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 Piano Style
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News
12:40 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt

Evening Transmission

8:45 Sports Round-up
8:50 World News
9:09 News about Britain
9:15 Radio Newsworld
9:30 Farming World
10:00 Outlook News
10:30 Stock Market Report
10:45 Look Ahead
10:45 Ulster in Focus
11:00 World News
11:09 Twenty-Four Hours
12:15 Talkabout
12:45 Natani Notebook
1:00 World News
1:09 World Today
1:25 Financial News
1:35 Book Choice
1:40 Reflections
1:45 Sports Round-up
2:00 World News
2:09 Commentary
2:15 The Face of England

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Believe It or Not!



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OFTEN CALLED
HUMBLE PLANT
IS SO SENSITIVE
THAT IT COLLAPSES
AT A GENTLE TOUCH

IN A PRISONER
IN ENGLAND IN THE 18th
CENTURY HAD TO PAY AN
"ADMISSION FEE" TO
FORGET HIS CLOTHING
AS PAYMENT

RADIO PAKISTAN

THURSDAY

Frequency: 1762, 1765, 2700 (KHZ)
Wavelength: 16.98, 16.91, 11.12 (METERS)

7:45 Religious Program
8:00 News
8:10 Instrumental Music
8:15 Pakistan is Ours
8:30 Commentary
9:00 News
9:25 Film Music
9:30 Pakistan's Progress Path

Frequency: 17910, 21465, 27255 (KHZ)
Wavelength: 16.74, 13.96, 11.79 (meters)


4:30 Religious Program
4:40 Qawwali (Devotional Music)
5:15 Drama - "Yousaf Bin Talha"
5:45 Film Music
6:00 News
6:15 Press Review
6:20 Commentary

STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

VOLLEY POINTER

brian gattuso

IF I'M HAVING TROUBLE WITH MY VOLLEYING, MY KEY THOUGHT IS TO WATCH THE BALL MORE CLOSELY. THAT'S A GOOD IDEA OR ANY SHOT, BUT IT REALLY PAYS OFF FOR ME WHEN THE BALL IS MOVING SO MUCH FASTER!



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it

AXYDLBAAXE
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

VA VP VLZJPPVCXU S J G
AQRA LRB AJ WUPZRVG EQ
GULULCUGP AQRA QVP QUXXUG
VP JLBVZJAUBA. - MUGULF ARFXJG
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: THE TRUE DEMOCRACY IS THAT WHICH PERMITS EACH INDIVIDUAL TO PUT FORTH HIS MAXIMUM EFFORT. - LOUIS PASTEUR

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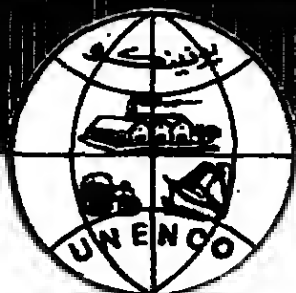
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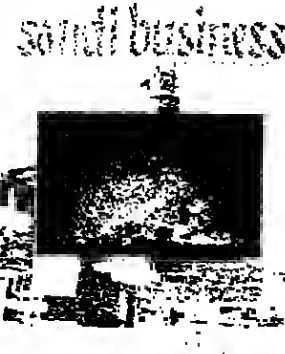
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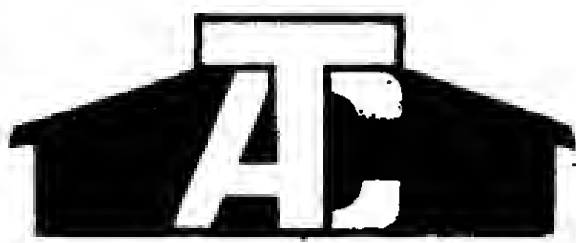
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International

الخميس ١٦ - ١٧ ذو القعدة ١٤٠٠ هـ



President Carter

Carter warning

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 24 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter told the Soviet Union to stay out of the Iran-Iraq conflict and urged other nations to respect the right of ships to pass through the Straits of Hormuz.

"We will not become involved in the combat, and we are urging and insisting that the Soviet Union and other nations not interfere in this very dangerous situation in the Persian Gulf area," he said Tuesday in a campaign speech here.

The president, in comments here and earlier in the day in San Jose and Los Angeles in California, said the United States had military forces in the region to guard against any Soviet threat to U.S. interests in the strategic area.

The president's remarks during the day — in Portland, in a Los Angeles television interview, in a presidential statement and at San Jose Airport — comprised the strongest U.S. comments addressed to Moscow since the Iran-Iraq conflict began last week.

The Soviet Union for its part earlier in the day told the two Middle East countries, who have long been at odds with each other, that their conflict was playing into the hands of Western imperialists and effectively called on them to seek a peaceful solution.

In the TV interview, the president said the United States had never taken the position that Iran or Iraq "should be a threat to which we would respond with our force" and referred to his enunciation last January of U.S. views on Gulf security.

Last January, in his annual state of the union message, he warned that the United States would respond with force if necessary to any threat to vital Gulf oil supplies.

"The (January) principle that I've described," he said in the interview, "is that if the Soviet Union should move into the area it would be a threat to our vital needs."

The president, in the interview and his later conversation with reporters, said the United States hoped the conflict between Iran and Iraq could be settled promptly and peacefully through international means.

He said he had been in contact with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski about the situation and ways the United States could help to halt the fighting through the United Nations and otherwise.

Muskie acknowledged, however, that the two nations might ignore the U.N. Security Council if it called for a ceasefire.

"I don't have the answer to that question in advance," he said after conferring with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and five Western foreign ministers. "But I would guess that all nations that are members of the United Nations are aware of its influence on world opinion and world opinion still influences nations."

Muskie refused to say whether the United States would consider taking unilateral action to protect Western oil supplies, about two-thirds of which comes from the Gulf. He said that was a hypothetical question that could not be answered usefully.

Chronology of events leading to border war

BEIRUT, Sept. 24 (AP) — The following is a chronology of events from June 1 to Sept. 21 1980 leading up to Monday's border war between Iraq and Iran.

June 3 — Iran reports 122 Iraqi soldiers killed in 48 hours following three days of clashes along their common border.

June 12 — Iran claims two of its diplomats beaten by Iraqi authorities following the arrest of two Iraqi diplomats in Tehran.

June 17 — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein accuses Iran of hostility against Arabs and of harboring expansionist schemes in the Gulf.

Aug. 5 — Four Iranian officers defect to Iraq.

Aug. 8 — Iran's ambassador to Moscow appeals to the Soviet Union to halt the supply of arms to Iraq.

Aug. 19 — Ninety people reported killed and 55 wounded in an explosives warehouse blast in Khuzestan. The incident is described as an accident.

Aug. 27 — Iraq reports two Iranian soldiers killed in escalated clashes near Kaser-e-Shinin.

Aug. 30 — Sixteen persons accused of conspiring to topple the Iranian regime are executed and Iraq is accused of backing the attempted coup.



Leonid Brezhnev

'Aids U.S.' -- Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda* called Wednesday for an early end to the Iran-Iraq conflict, warning that the fighting only serves Washington's interests.

"The faster the fires of the border conflict between Iran and Iraq are extinguished, the better," *Pravda* said. It called for good will between the two countries and the resolution of their conflict "through negotiations without outside interference."

The article continued the Soviet news media's policy of neutrality toward the fighting. Iran's ambassador in Moscow called Wednesday for the Kremlin to condemn Iraq. The newspaper claimed the escalation of fighting between Iraq and Iran is "necessary" to Washington, "in particular for a repetition of its argument about 'instability' in this region and to justify the Pentagon's plans to send its 'quick reaction force' to bases in the Indian Ocean basin."

Pravda praised past anti-colonialist struggles in both Iraq and Iran, saying their historical experience teaches that imperialism is their common enemy. "It is natural that in such a situation, any aggravation of relations between the neighboring countries plays into the hands of imperialism, which has always depended on inciting hostility and splits among the forces opposing it." The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* also said Tuesday night that the conflict benefits "imperialist forces."

Izvestia also said the United States is "deliberately stepping up tensions" in the area. "Some people in the West are not concealing hopes that the present Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict will weaken the ability of republican Iran to resist the imperialist pressure to which it is being subjected," the paper continued, adding: "It is hoped at the same time that the drawing of Iraq into military actions against Iran will enable the West to secure favorable changes in Iraqi foreign policy."

The Soviet Union has sought to maintain good relations with both Iran and Iraq despite repeated Iranian denunciations of the Kremlin. Iranian revolutionary authorities have condemned Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The two countries have been at odds over the pricing of Iranian natural gas exports to the Soviet Union, and, only last month, the Iranian ambassador said his government has threatened to withdraw him if the Soviets did not stop sending arms to Iraq.

The Soviet Union is Iraq's main supplier of weapons, including late-model aircraft purchased for hard currency from oil revenues. Iraq and the Soviet Union are also linked by a 1972 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The Soviets had more than 1,000 military advisers in Iraq in 1979 to help introduce sophisticated aircraft and air defense equipment, according to Western estimates. But there have also been strains in Soviet-Iraqi relations over Baghdad's harassment of Iraqi Communists and its suspicion about Moscow's intentions on the Arab peninsula, Western accounts said.

Meanwhile Iranian ambassador to Moscow Muhammad Mokri Tuesday went to the Kremlin to ask the Soviet Union to halt its arms supplies to Iraq.



Kurt Waldheim

U.N. appeals for settlement

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 24 (AP) — The U.N. Security Council has appealed for an immediate end to the fighting between Iran and Iraq and called for a peaceful settlement of the dispute that could pose a "grave threat" to world peace.

The non-binding appeal, issued by Security Council President Taieb Slim of Tunisia, said the body's 15 members supported an offer by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to use his "good offices to resolve the present conflict." But it suggested no enforcement measures.

The appeal was adopted without a vote after more than two hours of urgent consultations in meeting rooms off the council chamber. The deliberations were interrupted for an hour and a quarter when the Soviet Union and East Germany initially challenged the propriety of adopting a Security Council statement without a formal meeting.

Slim's statement said council members were "deeply concerned that this conflict can prove increasingly serious, and could pose a grave threat to international peace and security."

The statement went on to appeal to Iran and Iraq "as a first step toward solution of the conflict, to desist from all armed activity and all acts that may worsen the present dangerous situation, and to settle their dispute by peaceful means."

The council members took note of "the sharp deterioration in relations (between Iran and Iraq) and of the escalation in armed activity leading to loss of life and heavy material damage."



Douglas Hurd

Europe asks big powers stay clear, fears for oil; Castro sends envoy

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — European and overseas capitals watched the escalating Iraqi-Iranian war with growing concern, especially for any threat to the flow of oil which would endanger presently adequate reserves.

Some governments were considering evacuating hundreds of their nationals. Regular airline services from Europe to Baghdad and Tehran, as well as commercial telecommunications, were virtually cut off.

The British minister of state at the foreign office, Douglas Hurd, described the war as "very serious" but no threat to the traffic through the Strait of Hormuz "at present".

Hurd told the British Broadcasting Corporation that Britain would take no individual initiative in the issue, but would, along with other European nations, "encourage and support those who are trying to get the fighting stopped and some kind of mediation arranged."

Hurd said it was vital that the great powers not intervene in the war, adding that he felt Moscow's position was difficult as the Kremlin did "not have very close relations" with either side.

The nine nations of the European Economic Community (EEC) have backed moves for a ceasefire and appealed to other states not to escalate it. The British Foreign Office said. It issued a statement by the EEC foreign ministers, drawn up at a meeting in New York late Tuesday night.

The French government Wednesday called



Fidel Castro

on the great powers to show "great restraint" concerning the conflict in order to favor a political settlement.

At the conclusion of a cabinet meeting, presidential spokesman Jean-Marie Poirier said: "France takes note that the difference at the root of this confrontation is strictly bilateral. France considers that it should be the object of a political settlement."

Italy joined France in expressing deep concern about the extension and worsening of the war and called on both countries to cease all hostilities immediately.

"The conflict between the two nations, with which Italy has traditional friendly relations, occurs in a region of vital importance for the preservation of peace in the world and for security in the widest international context," an official government statement said.

Italy and other European countries fear the conflict could block the Straits of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf or cut oil production. Western Europe gets 63 per cent of its oil from Gulf producers. Most countries now have comfortable oil reserves and alternative sources, but these are not inexhaustible.

West Germany holds reserves for a minimum of 130 days. Spain for three months and Italy for 30 days. The Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland import only small quantities of oil from the warring countries.

Japan, which depends on the Gulf for more than 70 per cent of its crude oil, expressed "deep concern" Wednesday about the escalation of fighting. The government said that as of Tuesday there had been only minor interruptions in the loading of Japanese tankers, but said it was the "strong desire" of Japan that Iran and Iraq settle their differences peacefully according to the United Nations charter.

Japan now obtains 71 per cent of its crude oil from Gulf producers, compared to 63 per cent for Europe and 20 per cent for the United States. A large percentage of Japan's supply passes through the Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmerca left Havana for Iran and Iraq Tuesday night to deliver a message from President Fidel Castro, Havana Radio said. Castro, head of the 95-member coalition of countries movement, would like to see the military conflict between Iran and Iraq stopped, said the broadcast, which was monitored in Miami.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin warned against possible Soviet intervention if the war spreads and said the United States cannot "sit on the sidelines and do nothing."

Begin, in an interview with Hearst Newspapers, was quoted as saying that Washington must establish a strong Mideast military presence. He said he would not object to U.S. bases on Israeli soil if Washington asked.

Turkey's new government "follows with anxiety" the flare-up of fighting between Iran and Iraq, Premier Bulent Ulusu said.

In a statement to the semi-official Anatolia News Agency, Ulusu noted that the fighting "is being escalated" by armed forces of both countries.

India pointed described the war as "unfortunate" and said "it would naturally affect peace in the region."

"The conflict between Iran and Iraq is an unfortunate development, particularly so from India's point of view as India has friendly relations with both of the countries," an external affairs ministry spokesman told reporters.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

A long time ago Abu Mahmoud, a villager from the south of Lebanon (no question of the "good old days" there, only a hard life which later became impossible), one day found that the tobacco crop he was nursing, his only means of livelihood, had succumbed to bad weather and mysterious bugs. There was nothing else for him to do but go to Beirut, there to find what work he could until the next season.

In the city he saw a cousin who knew someone who knew someone with a clout. In fact, with such clout that Abu Mahmoud, just up from his more or less rustic existence in the village, found himself in charge of a large, mysterious machine: a switchboard. The good man, to be sure, had actually seen a telephone. But he had never used one. Such things, he always felt, were the affair of government officials and other aliens; and it was nouse trying to understand them or meddle with them.

But, there he was, a "communications officer" in a modern building, faced with not merely a telephone but a machine controlling the system of telephones for an entire area of the city. "Keep your head Abu Mahmoud," he said to himself. "Resolve your heart and strengthen it with pious sayings. You are in it now. You can't afford to sink, so swim for dear life!"

There were some good souls around him who taught him how to use the machine, what all these gleaming lights meant, what the strange noises were trying to say. He never lost awe of the machine, but he at last learned to use it. And he stuck to his own trade happily until, one day a man phoned in demanding connection to a certain number which he provided. Unknown to Abu Mahmoud, this was the number of a certain Hotel Welcome. Abu Mahmoud dialled, and the man on the other end lifted the receiver and chirped brightly: "Welcome!" Now such show of perfect manners was music to the villager's ear. "And doubly welcome to you" he shouted joyfully back.

"Welcome," said the man again impatiently. But Abu Mahmoud took the impudence for enthusiasm. "O triple that and take it back to your good self. And how are the wife and the kids? And how was the harvest this year round your parts? And do you think the tobacco situation will improve?"

The man on the other end was certain he was talking to a madman. Investigations were made. Abu Mahmoud was fingered as the culprit and he lost his job. "They are not as polite as they make out, these townsmen," he kept saying. Luckily he had been enough saved to buy the seeds for next year's harvest.

I write Abu Mahmoud's story to describe my own unease, as the sophisticated machinery here in the office whirrs and lights up, bringing us, via satellites, news from here and there and taking us news to the wide world. "One day," I keep thinking, "those blessed things will find me out, like poor Abu Mahmoud."

Translated from *Ashraf Al Awaad*

Walesa registers free trade union

WARSAW, Sept. 24 (AP) — Strike leader Lech Walesa was cheered Wednesday by hundreds of court employees, bystanders and supporters, as the former shipyard electrician arrived at district court to register his independent trade union.

"I feel victorious," Walesa said in an interview at the nearby club of Catholic intelligentsia minutes before his arrival at the downtown courthouse.

"But I believed from the first day we were on strike that we would be victorious."

Walesa, who arrived in Warsaw by train from Gdansk late Tuesday, reached the courthouse moments before the registration office was to have closed.

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